PD-ACC-017

AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

FIELD PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR FY 1963

COLOMBIA

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

BEST AVAILABLE

FORM ICA 10-120 (6-59) Continuation Sheet	DATE PREPARED December 21, 1961	☒ ORIGINAL ☐ REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	TRANSMITTAL STATEMENT
			COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM		

Mr. Fowler Hamilton
Administrator
Agency for International Development

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

This document, which comprises the country program submission for Colombia, has been prepared from basic concepts and guidance provided in FY 62-63 Program Guidance and has my formal approval. It should be emphasized that severe time limitations imposed by the program schedule did not permit a careful and thorough review of the project descriptions or of the tabular series. These can be revised as the aid program progresses.

A basic assumption in the Program Guidance is that each country submission should be responding to the long-range country development program, including future year loan and grant projections both from U.S. and non-U.S. sources. The official Colombian long-range program was not published until a few days ago, and it did not appear to be realistic for the Embassy/USOM to formulate, unilaterally, a comprehensive development plan in order to provide total projections called for in the Guidance. I believe that U.S. officials must now study the long-range planning document of this Government, collaborate in its refinement and perhaps achieve a mutual agreement concerning it. Unfortunately this will take some time. Nevertheless, it might be reasonable to expect that within the period of less than a year, the framework for a more comprehensive AID program in Colombia can be completed.

I am pleased to report that a great deal has been accomplished since the enunciation of the Alliance for Progress concept by President Kennedy in March of this year. The Government of Colombia response has been extremely gratifying, and excellent progress has been made in applying new concepts of foreign aid. While changes in the program have been very real, the full scope of change can be expected to evolve over a longer period of time. In the final analysis, the consideration of overriding importance is not immediate evidence of change, but on long-run achievement of United States Objectives.

Sincerely yours,

Fulton Freeman

Fulton Freeman
American Ambassador

FORM ICA 10-102 (6-59)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA
			COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

SUBJECT OR TITLE	PAGE
Transmittal Statement	1
Table of Contents	2
SECTION I - FRAMEWORK FOR AID STRATEGY	
A. U.S. Interest in the Country	4
B. The Country's Development	5
1. Economic Situation and Trends	
Table C-1	6
Table C-2	7
Table C-4	8
Table C-3	9
2. Social and Political Situation and Trends	10
3. Development Goals	10
4. Self-Help	11
Table B-1	15
SECTION II - U. S. AID STRATEGY	
A. External Resource Requirements	16
Table A-1	18
B. Goals to be Supported	19
Table A-2	22
C. Self-Help	23
D. Planning	23
E. Long Range Commitments	23
F. Collateral Actions	24
SECTION III - U. S. PROGRAM	
Goal I - Education and Training	25
Table D-1 (Goal I)	26
Activities :	
Agriculture Cooperative Service	28
Agricultural Extension	32
Agricultural Management and Planning	47
Agricultural Engineering	51
Highway Transportation	56
Civil Aviation	59
Industrial Management	69
Medical Education	72
Education Cooperative Service	74
Trade and Industrial Education	78
Vocational Agricultural Education	82
Primary Education	86
Education Management and Planning	94
University Education Business Administ.	97
Health Cooperative Service	100
Hospital Administration	105
Nursing Education	109
Health Education	112
Health Management and Planning	115
Public Administration	118
Labor Affairs	121
Miscellaneous Training	124
Popular Cultural Action	127
University Education - Economics	131
Community Impact	136
Community Health	139
National Institute of Nutrition	142
Health and Sanitation Training	145
School Medicine - Valle	147
Table G-1 (Goal I)	150
Table G-3 (Goal I)	151
Goal II - Agricultural Productivity Agrarian Reform	152
Activities:	
Land Settlement and Development	153
Special Crops Development	161
Livestock Development	165
Agricultural Credit and Cooperatives	172
Malaria Eradication	178
P.L.480 - Title I	181
Table G-1 (Goal II)	185
Table G-3 (Goal II)	186
Goal III - Industrial Productivity with Emphasis on Export Promotion	187
Goal IV - Investment	188
Table D-1 (Goal IV)	189
Activity:	
Housing	190
Table G-1 (Goal IV)	194
Table G-3 (Goal IV)	195
Goal V - Basic Data	196
Activities:	
Free Enterprise Program	197
Basic Resources Survey	200
Education Surveys	211
Table G-1 (Goal V)	214
Table G-3 (Goal V)	215
Activities being phased out or terminated	
Cacao Development	216
Civil Police Administration	217
San Andrés	220

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FORM ICA 10-102 (6-59)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA
			COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUBJECT OR TITLE	PAGE
National Classification Center	221
Anti-Yaws Campaign	223
Carate Eradication	225
National Institute of Hygiene	227
Forest Resource Development	229
Table G-1 (Terminating)	233
Table G-3 (Terminating)	234
Technical Support	235
Tables for Total Program :	
G-1	238
G-2	239
G-3	240
G-4	241
G-5	242
G-6	243
F	244
G-7	245
SECTION IV - SPECIAL TOPICS	
A. Program Concentration	246
B. Mission Organization and Staffing	246
C. Multi-Year Commitments	246
D. Planning Assistance	247
E. Induced Self-Help	247
F. Land Reform	247
G. Legislatively Emphasized Items	247
H. Private Participation	248
I. Research Projects	248
J. Significant Accomplishments	248
K. Increased Free-World Participation	249
L. Denial of AID on Basis of Criteria	249
M. Impact of Peace Corps and Food for Peace.	249

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SECTION I - Framework for AID Strategy

A. United States Interests in the Country

Colombia is a leading country of Latin America in several respects. At fifteen million its population is the fourth largest of the countries of Latin America. Its land area is the fifth largest. Its physical resources are impressively rich and varied. It is at a more advanced stage of economic development than many, if not most, underdeveloped countries. It has had responsible, democratic leadership, headed by a true statesman as president, since mid-1958. Its government and, to a lesser but still impressive extent, its leading classes are acutely aware of the need for accelerated economic and social progress and have taken a number of important steps toward this end. In this sense, it is in the vanguard so far as meeting the self-help criteria of the Alliance for Progress is concerned; and it has accepted the principles of the Alliance wholeheartedly. Finally, it is exercising most constructive leadership in the solution of hemisphere political problems.

Also significant is its strategic location as an influential link between the Central American and South American countries and as a country adjacent to the Panama Canal. United States direct private investment in Colombia of somewhat over $ 400 million and United States exports to Colombia of about 300 million per year probably rank about sixth or seventh in the scale of investment in and exports to the various Latin American countries.

The foregoing facts indicate Colombia's importance to the United States. Orderly economic, social and political progress of all countries, no matter their size, within the framework of Western political ideals of individual freedoms and national independence is important to the United States in the present world struggle between two systems. The continuation of such progress by Colombia, which has the demonstrated resources and capacity for leadership among the underdeveloped countries of the world, and particularly within the inter-American system, obviously takes on special importance.

Despite its resources and its relatively advanced state, Colombia still suffers from the basic problems of all countries in transition from the traditional to the modern society. Although it probably has passed the take-off point in Rostow's stages-of-growth, it has not reached economic maturity. The pressures of the poor masses for an even more accelerated improvement of the economic and social conditions than is occurring is heavy and, in their frustration at the slowness of the progress relative to their aspirations, they continually face the temptation to seek solace and solution in a change of system, without too much thought as to whether the change will actually better their lot. This is the basic problem of the present Colombian leadership and its supporters: how to achieve social and economic progress sufficiently rapidly to avoid recourse to radical alternatives by the people - alternatives which might mean the suppression for an indefinite period of individual freedoms and even national independence, without the achievement of the economic and social objectives sought. Deeply related to this basic and long-term problem is the immediate problem of political uncertainty which will continue at least until the scheduled date of inauguration of a new President in August 1962.

The significance of Colombia as a leader among underdeveloped countries, the uncertainty of its future because of the transitional stage in which it finds itself, and the difficulty of its immediate political problem indicate the necessity of constant United States attentiveness to the ways in which it can best support its efforts for orderly progress. The areas where United States efforts can be most productively employed to this end appear to be mainly, but not necessarily exclusively, in the education and training of Colombia's human resources, assistance toward greater productivity and improved social conditions in Colombian agriculture, and assistance in dealing with what may be a chronic balance of payments problem. In the main, strict application of the development criteria outlined in Section II C will be appropriate in Colombia. There may be a need at some point for supporting assistance. This, however, will be the subject of separate communications.

B. The Country's Development

1. Economic Situation and Trends 1/

Colombia's economic infrastructure is well advanced. Transportation investment has been at a high level and now probably can be reduced. Electric power capacity has steadily increased but must keep increasing rapidly to keep up with rapid industrial growth and urbanization. Financial instructions are also well advanced, even though some of the populace is still outside the money economy. A rapid shift of the population from the countryside to urban centers has been ocurring, coupled with swift progress in industrialization. In 1959, 17% of the GNP was accounted for by manufacturing. In one very important area infrastructure investment has fallen far below needs, however. This is education.

Since World War II a real rate of growth of the GNP of about 5% per cent per year (compared with a rate of population growth of some 2.8% per year) has been achieved. However, the per capital national product is still only about $265 per year, and the distribution of income is very unequal. Moreover, the rate of growth in the more recent years of the sixteen year post World War II period has been below the 5% average cited above. It was 2.2% in 1957, 2,6% in 1958, 5.9% in 1959, about 4% in 1960, and probably about 4 to 4.5% in 1961. Factors holding back the overall rate of growth include the following:

a. the fact that investment in education has until very recently badly lagged behind other economic and social overhead investment;
b. A lower rate of progress in agriculture than in industry;
c. the decline from bonanza prices for coffee since 1956 and the existence of what may be a chronic balance of payments problem;
d. political uncertainly.

The Government is attempting to increase the rate of growth to a present target of at least 5.5% per year. In the process, the government budget and government investment is increasing. However, the budget was actually in surplus in the three-year period prior to 1961 and only this year has moved to a deficit of about 15% or 400 million pesos. Next year's deficit will probably be at least as large.

Government policies in the monetary and external financial fields were close to being exemplary from mid-1957 to mid-1960. Inflation was reduced and balance of payments surpluses were achieved which permitted the repayment of large amounts of accumulated short-term foreign debt. The result was a remaining quite low level of foreign debt which gave Colombia additional debt-servicing capacity for the future.

However, relaxation in monetary policies coupled with a pegging of the exchange rate (as well as the shift from budget surplus to deficit) have resulted in increased inflation in 1961 (to about 15%) and a difficult balance of payment problem. As indicated above, the implementation of a development plan aimed at accelerated growth may in any event reveal a basic balance of payments problem for several years to come until strong new exports can be developed to supplement coffee. However, the current problem precedes the full implementation of such a plan. The balance of payments problem will be discussed more thoroughly in separate communications.

1/ Section I A above and Section I B, 1 and 2, have been drafted by the Embassy's Economic Section. They represent a brief preliminary statement which will be expanded upon in the Embassy's subsequent Annual Economic and Political Assessment. This Assessment is now in preparation and will be submitted by the end of January, which is ahead of its normal due date, in the hope that it will be a useful supplement to the present statement.

C-1	FORM ICA 10-103 (6-59)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	☒ ORIGINAL ☐ REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	SETTING FOR U.S. PROGRAMS	C-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	**GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**		

1 ALL FIGURES IN $1,000,000 EXCHANGE RATE $1=	(A) CURRENT PRICES			(B) CONSTANT PRICES (Based On Price Level Of Year In Column 2)								
	Actual		Estimated	Actual		Estimated	Projected		Additional Projections			
	(1) CY 59	(2) CY 60	(3) CY 61	(1) CY 59	(2) CY 60	(3) CY 61	(4) CY 62	(5) CY 63	(6) CY	(7) CY	(8) CY	(9) CY
A. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (at market prices)	3,578	3,850	4,297	3,754	3,850	4,031	4,310	4,655				
Per Capita GNP ($)	249	261	283	261	261	265	276	290				
B. NET FOREIGN BALANCE Inflow (+), Outflow (-)	45	8,418	149	- 47	85	140	155	158				
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	3,533	3,935	4,459	3,707	3,935	4,171	4,465	4,813				
C. TOTAL CONSUMPTION	2,771	3,034	3,364	2,907	3,034	3,147	3,327	3,587				
1. Private	2,435	2,641	2,906	2,554	2,641	2,719	2,840	3,061				
2. General Government – All Levels	336	393	458	353	393	428	487	526				
D. TOTAL GROSS INVESTMENT	762	901	1,095	800	901	1,024	1,138	1,226				
1. Private (Incl. Government Enterprises)	562	661	758	590	661	709	757	809				
2. General Government – All Levels (excl. Defense)	200	240	337	210	240	315	381	417				

2 GNP TRENDS IN CONSTANT PRICES	(A) INDEX COLUMN (2) = 100									(B) PERCENT OF GNP								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
A. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	97.5	100	104.7	106.9	108.0													
1. Per Capita GNP	100	100	101.5	104.2	105.1													
B. TOTAL CONSUMPTION	95.8	100	103.7	105.7	107.8					77.4	78.8	78.1	77.2	77.1				
1. Private	96.7	100	102.9	104.5	107.8					68.0	68.6	67.5	65.9	65.8				
2. Genl. Govt. – All Levels	89.8	100	108.7	113.8	108.0					9.4	10.2	10.6	11.3	11.3				
C. TOTAL GROSS INVESTMENT	88.8	100	113.6	111.1	107.7					21.3	23.4	25.4	26.4	26.3				
1. Priv. (Incl. Govt. Enterprises)	89.3	100	107.3	106.8	106.9					15.7	17.2	17.6	17.6	17.4				
2. General Government – All Levels (excl. Defense)	87.5	100	131.3	121.0	109.4					5.6	6.2	7.8	8.8	8.9				

 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

Source : Planning Board : Figures not verified

C-2	FORM ICA 10-104 (6-59)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	☒ ORIGINAL ☐ REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	SETTING FOR U.S. PROGRAMS	C-2
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	POPULATION, PRODUCTION PRICES AND RESERVES		

1 ITEMS				ACTUAL (A) CY 59	ACTUAL (B) CY 60	ESTIMATED (C) CY 61	PROJECTED (D) CY 62	PROJECTED (E) CY 63	ADDITIONAL PROJECTIONS (F) CY	(G) CY	(H) CY	(I) CY
A. POPULATION (Mid-Year 000) (Average Annual Growth 2.8%)				14,364	14,771	15,191	15,622	16,059				
B. PRICES	1. Wholesale Price Index 1953 = 100 City National			180	188	205	220	238				
	2. Cost of Living Index 1953 = 100 City Bogotá			160	167	183	197	212				
C. GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE HOLDINGS ($ millions) (At end of year)				212	154	125	100	100				
D. PRODUCTION	INDUSTRY and MINING	Production Index: 19 = 100										
		Major Commodities:	Unit									
		Cement	1,000 mt.	1,348	1,384	1,510	1,600	1,750				
		Petroleum	1,000 bls	53,559	55,769	57,000	60,000	64,000				
		Electricity	Mill. Kw.	3,400	3,600	4,081	4,500	4,900				
	AGRICULTURAL			Crop Years								
				59/60	60/61	61/62	62/63	63/64				
		Production Index: 19 = 100										
		Major Crops: Coffee	Unit Mill 60Kg.	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4				
		Corn	1000 mt.	650	465	700	720	750				
		Rice	" "	420	450	480	520	530				
		Sugar	" "	255	302	320	340	370				

PAGE 7 OF 250 PAGES	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

Source: Planning Board: Figures not verified

C-4	FORM ICA 10-106 (6-59)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	SETTING FOR U.S. PROGRAMS	C-4
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS		

ALL FIGURES $1,000,000 CONVERTED AT 6.70 Pesos PER $1 U.S.

ITEMS	Line No.	Actual (A) CY 1959	Actual (B) CY 1960	Estimated (C) CY 1961	Projected (D) CY 1962	Projected (E) CY 1963
1 Goods and Services						
A. Foreign Trade — Exports (FOB)	1	524	489	476	519	553
A. Foreign Trade — Imports (–)	2	- 377	-505	- 543	-594	-616
A. Foreign Trade — Trade Balance	3	147	- 16	- 67	- 75	- 63
B. Services — Non-Monetary Gold Movements	4	13	15	14	14	14
B. Services — Foreign Travel	5	- 5	- 6	1	2	4
B. Services — Transportation and Insurance	6	- 31	- 33	- 39	- 47	- 57
B. Services — Investment Income	7	- 75	- 38	- 40	- 42	- 45
B. Services — Gov't., not included elsewhere	8	- 3	- 5	- 5	- 6	- 7
B. Services — Other Services and Remittances	9	1	1	1	1	1
B. Services — Total Services	10	- 100	- 66	- 68	- 78	- 90
Balance on Goods and Services	11	47	- 82	- 135	-153	-153
2 Private Capital						
A. Direct Investment	12					
B. Portfolio Investment	13					
C. Other Long Term	14	6	21	15	17	19
D. Short Term	15	47	64	46	51	55
Total Private Capital	16	53	85	61	68	74
3 Official Long Term Capital and Grants						
A. Reparations	17					
B. Grants, Total	18	7	7	12	19	26
Grants — From U.S. — MSP	19	1	1	5	7	11
Grants — From U.S. — PL 480 – Title I	20					
Grants — From U.S. — PL 480 – Title II & III	21	6	6	7	12	15
Grants — Total		7	7	12	19	26
Grants — From Others (Specify)						
Grants — From Others (Specify) — All Other						
Grants — Total, Other Grants	22					
3 Cont'd. Official Long Term Capital and Grants						
C. Loans Received, Net	23	5	- 49	77	124	125
Loans Received — Drawings, Total	24	77	21	150	168	163
Drawings — MSP Conventional	25					
Drawings — MSP-Dev. Loan Fund	26			2	17	11
Drawings — PL 480 – Title 1	27	4	5	6	7	10
Drawings — Ex-Im Bank	28	39		45	25	30
Drawings — IBRD	29	5	15	19	36	39
Drawings — All Other	30	29	1	78	83	73
Loans Received — Repayments, Total	31	72	70	73	44	38
Repayments — MSP Conventional	32					
Repayments — MSP-Dev. Loan Fund	33					
Repayments — PL 480 – Title 1	34			1	1	1
Repayments — Ex - Im Bank	35	48	25	26	26	15
Repayments — IBRD	36	8	8	8	9	9
Repayments — All Other	37	16	37	38	8	13
D. Loans Made	38	-	-	-	-	-
E. Other Capital (Itemize)						
E. Other Capital (Itemize) — All Other		-6	-1			
Other Capital, Total	39	-6	-1			
Total Official Long Term Capital and Grants	40	6	-43	89	143	151
4 Total of All Above (1, 2, & 3)		106	-40	15	58	72
5 Net Errors and Ommissions		9	- 3	2	-3	-4
6 Changes in Official and Banking Gold and Short-Term Capital (4 & 5) — A. Gold & For. Exchange Holdings (Inc. +)	41	31	-58	-29	-15	-
B. Short-Term Liabilities (Increase –)	42	86	15	12	70	68
L/C Deposits for U.S. Account	43					
Other Changes	44	86	15	12	70	68
TOTAL	45	117	-43	17	55	68

PAGE 8 OF 250 PAGES	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

Source : Planning Board : figures not verified.

C-3	FORM ICA 10-105 (6-59)	DATE PREPARED December 15,1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	SETTING FOR U.S. PROGRAMS	C-3
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES		

1 ALL FIGURES IN $1,000,000 EXCHANGE RATE $1 = 6.70

	ITEMS	Form 10-74 Line No.	By Country's FY ending December 31 (A) 1959	(B) 1960	(C) 1961	(D) 1962	(E) 1963
A. REVENUES	1. Total Revenue From Domestic Sources	A-1	369.0	401.0	428.0	461.0	541.0
	2. Total Revenue Originating From Counterpart and Foreign Grants Including U.S.	A-2	.7	1.2	5.1	6.7	10.5
	(a) Total Counterpart and U.S. Grants (Non-Additive)	A-2-a	.7	1.2	5.1	6.7	10.5
	TOTAL	A	369.7	402.2	433.1	467.7	551.5
B. EXPENDITURES	1. Total National Defense	B-1	47.0	52.0	56.0	57.0	63.0
	(a) From Counterpart, U.S. Grants and Loans (Non-Additive)	B-1-b	-	-	-	-	-
	2. All Other Current	B-2-6	174.0	210.0	229.0	273.0	305.0
	3. Total Capital Outlay, Civil Government	B-7	172.0	199.0	241.0	301.0	330.0
	(a) From Counterpart, U.S. Grants and Loans (Non-Additive)	B7 b (2)	43.4	5.4	52.9	49.0	51.2
	TOTAL	B	383.0	461.0	526.0	631.0	698.0
C. DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS	1. Before Counterpart And Foreign Grants Including U.S.	C1	-14.0	-60.0	-98.0	-170.0	-157.0
	2. After Non-U.S. Foreign Grants	C2	-14.0	-60.0	-98.0	-170.0	-157.0
	3. After Counterpart And Foreign Grants Including U.S.	C3	-13.3	-58.8	-92.9	-163.3	-146.5
D. FINANCING THE DEFICIT OR DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS (-) AFTER FOREIGN GRANTS	1. Total Domestic Borrowing (Net)	D1	20.0	17.0	28.0	31.0	34.0
	2. Total Foreign Borrowing (Net) Including U.S.	D2	5.5	-48.5	76.9	124.0	125.2
	(a) U.S. Loans (Net) (Non-Additive)	D-2-a	- 5.4	-19.5	26.1	22.0	35.2
	3. Net Change in Cash Balances and Other Reserves	D3	-38.8	-27.3	-197.8	-318.3	-305.7
	TOTAL (Must Equal C-3 above)		-13.3	-58.8	- 92.9	-163.3	-146.5

 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

Source: Planning Board - Entries have not been verified.

2. Social and Political Situation and Trends

Colombia faces political and social problems on two levels in its effort toward orderly social and economic progress.

The underlying problem is the continuation of certain elements of the traditional society inimical to change and rapid growth and on the other hand, the constant political pressure and thus political uncertainty implied in the pressing aspirations of the poor majority for ever more rapid economic and social progress. Both elements of this underlying problem make application of appropriate economic and social discipline difficult.

Extremes in size of land holdings while not as severe in Colombia as in some countries do exist, and the large landholders are still a very powerful group which tends to be resistant to change. Habits of paternalism of the traditional society persist and tend to stifle initiative. In the upper classes, at least, menial labor and to some extent hard work of any kind are not accepted as normal. Continued extremes in income distribution contribute to the persistence of these traits and also of the feeling that the ruling of the many by a small elite which has been the pattern of the past will automatically continue to be the pattern of the future. This feeling in turn is a factor in lower social consciousness than exists, for instance, in the United States, and in the continuance of the devotion of extraordinary amounts of energy to the playing of the political game of maneuver among factions of the elite while more basic problems receive less attention.

There are, however, strong forces working toward the erosion of these vestiges of the past. These forces include rapid industrialization, progress toward commercialized agriculture, enlightened government leadership which over the past three years has placed great emphasis on the primary importance of accelerated economic and social progress, the influence of education abroad on those who have the opportunity for it, now increased educational opportunities within Colombia, the influence of the Cuban experience, and the principles of Alliance for progress itself.

On the next level is the immediate political problem of the achievement of an orderly transfer of government from a Liberal to a Conservative President in 1962. This problem has created a situation of uncertainty which adversely affects business confidence and thus the level of investment and makes difficult economic policy decisions the more difficult. In addition, the fact that there will be a new administration in mid-1962 raises the question of whether the general economic plan which the present lame-duck government is just bringing out will be the plan that the country will follow in coming years. The effect of the political situation on confidence and on the government's ability to take difficult policy decisions adversely affects production prospects for 1962.

The United States can, and must, continue to help with regard to the first level of problems described above through assistance, particularly in the educational and agricultural fields. The second level is a matter of internal politics which must be worked out by Colombia in its own fashion.

3. Development Goals

Colombia does not have as yet a comprehensive development plan. It does have a four-year public investment program covering projected capital expenditures of the National Government, municipalities, and decentralized state enterprises. The four-year investment plan contemplates the investment of 7.16 billion pesos by the government and certain government entities from 1961 through 1964. The funds for this amount of investment are to come from government revenues; revenues of departmental and municipal entities and of semi-autonomous agencies; and existing treasury balances, internal bond issues and foreign credits. Nearly one-third of the funds, or the equivalent of about $80 million annually, is expected to come from foreign sources. The four-year plan is not complete, and planning officials expect to revise and expand it to cover the entire public sector as more information is obtained. Nevertheless, it constitutes an impressive and useful beginning toward a total public investment plan in Colombia. The following table provides a breakdown of investment expenditures by the national government, the semi-autonomous agencies and foreign

investment sources.

Investment by the National Government and Semi-Autonomous Agencies included in the Four-Year Plan

(in millions of pesos at constant prices)

Year	National Government A/	Semi-Autonomous Agencies	Foreign Investment Sources	Total Investment Under The Four-Year Plan
1961	749.1	696.5	240.5	1,686.2
1962	795.7	580.3	332.1	1,708.1
1963	833.4	616.4	353.9	1,803.7
1964	911.5	651.9	402.8	1,966.2

A/ Including contributions to departments and municipalities.

To give a concept of the kinds of investment expenditure contem - plated, the following functional breakdown is provided.

Functional Breakdown of the Four-Year Plan
(in millions of pesos at constant prices)

	1961	1962	1963	1964
General	32.0	32.0	34.0	43.0
Economic Services	168.7	190.3	185.2	191.0
Power	127.4	125.7	141.0	160.0
Transport and Communications	710.5	565.9	571.5	544.7
Cultural and Social Services	274.5	304.2	351.0	430.2
Community Services	131.3	151.3	156.1	178.5
Other	241.8	338.7	364.9	418.8
Total	1,686.2	1,708.1	1,803.7	1,966.2

In addition to the four-year public investment plan, the Department of Planning and Technical Services has been working on a long-range General Development Program which is to include both the public and private sector of the economy. The General Development Program which is scheduled for publication, at least in outline, during December 1961 will incorporate and refine the Public Investment Program of the four-year plan. It is understood that it will have a growth rate goal of 5½% per year and call for $130 million annually in resources from foreign sources.

The IBRD review is associated with a proposed consortium approach to Colombia's development program. It is expected to be completed by mid-1962. A new political administration is scheduled to take office for a four-year term in August 1962. Conceivably, it may wish to modify the government's planning approach. Thus, the General Development Program will provide a preliminary framework with which to carry out an economic and social development program. For a firmer and a more definite framework, the completion of the reviews of the current plan and the taking of office of the new administration must be awaited.

4. Self Help

The Government of Colombia, as well as the Church, business and other private groups, are supporting a wide range of self-help activities. As early as 1958 the Colombian Government recognized the need for reorganizing its efforts to bring about a more rapid rate of economic development, and the legislative background was provided for a broad program of governmental reform and planning. The impetus for government reorganization and reform has continued to the present day. This has been evidenced by civil service and budget reform programs, and by the establishment of the National Administrative Reform Commission which is actively engaged in such activities as the review of legislation initiated by the executive branch, and specialized studies in the customs and postal areas and a major investigation of the autonomous sectors comprising some 102 private and semi-private enterprises.

An integrated approach to planning in Colombia also dates from the legislation provided in 1958 which called for a National Council for Economic Policy and Planning, and for a Department of Planning and Technical Services. The functions of the National Council are to serve as advisors to GOC on economic matters, to propose measures for carrying out GOC development programs, and

to coordinate economic policies of the GOC which are being formulated by the Bank of the Republic, the National Customs Council and other government entities. The functions of the Planning Department are to: 1) prepare a long-range development plan; 2) prepare and renew annually the 4-year public investment plan; 3) advise departmental and regional governments on regional planning; 4) coordinate technical assistance; and 5) supervise the installation of planning offices in the Ministry. The major planning instruments are the four-year public investment plan (first published in December 1960) and the longer range General Development Program (scheduled for publication in December 1961), which is to include both the public and private sectors of the economy.

The impetus leading to enactment of legislation providing an integrated approach to national planning and government reorganization has continued, pushing reform beyond the planning stage into new ministerial organization and procedures. The Department of Planning, the Secretariat for Public Administration and other responsible entities are being run by a group of well-informed technically oriented key officials and well-trained technicians. For the most part, these individuals are aware of their problems, have planned their activities with technical efficiency and are pursuing their work with dedication. There is no question but that a good beginning has been made in the government program.

In regard to the important area of taxation, it should be reported that in December 1960 new tax legislation was passed by Congress and signed by Colombia's President. The new legislation provided for codification of existing laws, for tax incentives, and established a more equitable tax incidence. Rates on lower and medium income groups were decreased, while rates on higher incomes were increased. Of particular interest is the June 19, 1961, IMF Staff Report, which stated the following: "It would probably be difficult to reduce the prospective government deficit by additional taxation. Total public sector revenues in Colombia currently represent one-fifth of national income, which is a fairly high rate of taxation for an underdeveloped country. Maintaining this ratio in 1961, as is expected, involves raising the National Government's revenues 16 per cent over their level in 1960, which is a considerably larger rate of increase than the prospective rate of national income growth. It would probably also be difficult to reduce the prospective government deficit by expenditure cuts. Government investment outlays have been increasing appreciably in relation to current expenditures. In 1958, investment expenditures represented 28 per cent of total government spending; in 1960, they accounted for about 40 percent of the total. The prospective increase in the government's capital outlays in 1961 accounts for about one third of the expected increase in its total expenditures. The rising trend in public capital outlays is a matter of deliberate policy of meeting the vast needs for new investments in the public sector."

Among some of the more outstanding programs directed toward self help and the solution of social and economic growth problems, the agrarian reform program is perhaps of primary importance. The Colombian Congress recently approved agrarian reform legislation supporting a plan of colonization and parcellization to be administered by an agrarian reform institute. This legislation, which is currently being studied by U.S. agricultural technicians, is believed to provide the broad comprehensive basis for a full scale agricultural reform effort. Although this is not the appropriate document to present the salient points of the 101 articles which make up the bill, the general approach of the legislation might be noted. The statute creates mechanisms and procedures to profoundly transform the present land distribution in Colombia, making land available to many who are now landless. Concern was shown for existing property rights, and there are clearly defined conditions and limitations under which land holdings can be expropriated. General objectives of the law are: 1) to reform the agrarian social structure by preventing both land concentration and its excessive fragmentation, by the formation of economic units where fragmentation exists, and the acquisition of land by people willing to work it; and 2) to open up new lands for cultivation, improve rural working conditions, increase agricultural output, raise rural living standards, and protect natural resources.

In addition to the reform planning and legislative measures described there are other government and private programs directed toward self-help and the solution of social and economic growth problems. A partial listing of these measures follows:

1. Low Cost Housing

The principal agency in the low cost housing field is the Instituto de Crédito Territorial. Drastically reorganized to fulfill a low cost urban housing need it has completely revised and redirected its programming policies and financing procedures for the sale of housing. Heavier emphasis is now being placed on the aided self-help approach and production has risen from 3,000 units in 1959 to 15,000 in 1960. Plans call for future increases in production, which should reach the level of 30,000 units by 1964. In consideration of an estimated backlog of current urban needs of 250,000 dwelling units and rapid expansion of the urban population the 30,000 target is still far short of the pressing requirements. Recently approved DLF/IDB loans should support a critical portion of these expanding needs.

2. Acción Cultural Popular

One of the most militant and successful anti-communist programs in Colombia is being carried out by Acción Cultural Popular. Some 10 years ago, ACP initiated a radio education program covering about 800 small communities which were characterized by illiteracy, poverty, low agricultural productivity and social unrest. Approximately 50,000 radio transmitters have been distributed to homes within these municipalities and more than 100,000 students are currently receiving instruction by radio. A program of short-term courses was also established to follow-up the radio broadcasts and provide live demonstration and radio instruction. The GOC is contributing Ps$5,000,000 annually to the ACP program which has also been given sizeable support by charitable organizations in the United States.

3. Financial Corporations

The Government is promoting establishment of private financial corporations by according certain credit privileges and tax concessions. The purpose of this program is to encourage the initiative of private enterprise in the development of industry. An autonomous agency will be formed to administer the program.

4. Import Substitution Program

The GOC is promoting the development of paper and wood pulp, basic metal industries, chemicals, cacao and other production for the purpose of easing pressure on the balance of payments. It is estimated that a soundly developed program of import substitution should, at the end of five years, reduce hard currency imports by $19,000,000 per annum.

5. Agricultural Extension Services

The extension services have made significant progress since the founding of a National Extension Service in 1958. A Division of the Ministry of Agriculture has responsibility for conducting the nation-wide program, which is divided into four basic activities:

(a) The Administrative Division has responsibility for preparation of all program materials, including audio-visual aids, radio and television broadcasts, movies, etc.

(b) Agricultural extension for adults.

(c) Home economics clubs; and

(d) Agricultural and animal husbandry extension.

During 1962 the Ministry of Agriculture and other entities engaged in extension will spend more than US$2,000,000 in working with farm families, and an equal amount on research.

6. Regional Development Corporations

Regional corporations similar to the Tennessee Valey Authority have been established and are being created for the purpose of bringing about economic development of key areas of the country. The Cauca Valley Corporation has been in existence for some time and is proving to be an effective operating entity. The Magdalena Valley

Corporation is just beginning operations. The GOC has assigned major responsibilities to these regional authorities for undertaking a significant portion of the total agrarian reform program.

7. Supervised Credit

The system of supervised credit has been studied, and it has been established by decree that the Central Bank has authority to determine that a fixed percentage of total available credit may be used for agricultural loans. The Agricultural Credit Bank (Caja Agraria) and Commercial Banks must use a certain credit quota on a quarterly determination for agricultural purposes, e.g. fertilizer, equipment, seed and supplies.

It has been impossible to conform to the suggested outline for Self-Help narrative on page 72 of the Blue Book because the Aggregate Indicators which were to be listed in Table B-1 were not prepared in time to refer to them in this narrative. Most major social and economic problems in Colombia which require a significant reform or change of a self-help nature are being responded to by the Government of Colombia. Among the major problem areas are the following: lack of investment capital public sector; inadequate transportation network; shortage of electricity; inadequate communications; lack of investment credit - private sector; lack of managerial, technical and entrepreneurial skills; low agricultural productivity; the problem of violence; inadequacies of health facilities, medical care and nutrition; political instability; deficiencies in education; lack of basic data on human and physical resources; and fiscal, monetary and foreign exchange difficulties.

The above list of problem areas and narrative which describes the Colombian response to problems related to agrarian reform, taxation, government reform, reorganization and planning is only a partial listing. Nevertheless, U.S. advisors do not have a ready answer for each problem area listed. In many cases there is no immediate response, called for by the existing situation, which can be translated into a firm recommendation leading to an immediate solution. The problem of violence, for example, is one with deep-rooted social, economic and political significance. It is a strong negative force insofar as its effect on national political stability and a satisfactory rate of progress is concerned. The Government of Colombia has been utilizing a variety of means at its disposal to combat violence, yet the problem continues to be a major one. U.S. advisors may, in those measures pertaining to civil police or the military, suggest technical improvements in the approach to the violence problem. However, there are many reasons why it would be neither appropriate nor politic even to attempt to substitute our collective judgement for that of the Colombians.

In summary, it should be emphasized that U.S. officials do not have answers to all development problems. Many problems such as inadequate health facilities are inherent in the stage of economic development. Colombia simply does not have sufficient resources to provide health facilities and services which could be considered adequate by any reasonable standard. The most that the United States might be expected to do is promote efficiencies of organization, provide some training and technical guidance, and perhaps support an element of cost in a health center construction program. In still other problem areas of high priority - agrarian reform and government planning - it is too early to determine the real effectiveness of Colombia's self help effort. In respect to taxation, it probably is true that Colombia's tax system is advanced relative to that of many underdeveloped countries. Nevertheless, the system presumably could be improved, particularly with respect to collections and taxation of the agricultural sector. With this in mind, an expert review of it would be desirable. However, the achieving of agreement to such a review may be difficult and delicate. It might be easiest if the review were one of many made of the tax systems of all Latin American countries by recognized experts under the auspices of IA-ECOSOC. The balance of payments problem, which reflects in part matters of overall financial policies, is discussed in detail in separate communications.

U.S. officials can provide advisory assistance in many of the problem areas. The kind of advice and the approach will probably be different in each situation. It will be remembered that gratuitous advice can do more harm than good, and that the United States role in Colombia should be in the nature of a partnership.

B-1	FORM ICA 10-128 (9-61)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	☒ ORIGINAL ☐ REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	U.S. STRATEGY	B-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	AGGREGATE INDICATORS OF SELF-HELP		

Footnotes: Source: Planning Department. Time did not permit verification of entries.

INDICATOR	1957	1958	1959	1960	Est. 1961	Est. 1962	Est 1963
1. Gross Fixed Investment as percent of GNP	17	16	19	21	22	23	23
2. Gross Domestic Saving as percent of GNP	22	22	22	21	19	19	20
3. Gross Domestic Saving as percent of Gross Investment	126	137	117	100	86	83	84
4. Gross Domestic Saving as percent of Foreign Aid Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Central Gov. Domestic Revenue as percent of Tot. Exp.	13	13	14	14	14	14	16
6. Central Gov. Domestic Revenue as percent of Cur. Exp.							
7. Self-financed Imports as percent of Exports	100	100	100	97	88	87	90

ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT CHANGE IN	From 1957 to 1960	From 1960 to 1963
8. Gross Fixed Investment	7	10
9. Consumption	2	6
10. Cost of Living Index	13	8

ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT CHANGE IN	From 1956/57 to 1959/60	From 1959/60 to 1962/63
11. Exports (value)	- 14	6
12. Exports (volume)	21	8

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SECTION II - U.S. Aid Strategy

A. External Resource Requirements

Insofar as the FY 1962 and FY 1963 assistance programs are concerned, a fairly abrupt change in scope and direction has been recommended. A brief summary of the United States Technical Cooperation program in Colombia might be useful to provide background in evaluating the proposed changes. Technical assistance was initiated in 1943 with a small program in public health. Activities gradually expanded to include an agricultural program in 1954 and a limited program in education in 1958 (activities in education and agriculture comprise the bulk of project activity today). The total expenditure of funds during the 18 year period ending in FY 1961 came to $16 million, or slightly more than one dollar for each Colombian at today's population figure and less than an average of $1 million annually. These expenditures were devoted to the training of Colombians by means of training grants in the United States and other countries and by formal and informal training arrangements including on-the-job training using U.S. technical skills. The effect of this program on Colombia's development is believed to have been strongly positive, although there is no way of measuring directly the magnitude of economic and social progress attributable to the technical assistance program. However, it must be recognized that the program has been very small relative to the magnitude of the problems in the solution of which it has been designed to assist and greater concentration on primary objectives may be desirable.

A major analysis and review of the technical assistance program have been conducted by USOM technical divisions during the last few months. Recommendations for new and revised project activities resulting from the review indicate widespread enthusiasm in the Colombian Government and among U.S. technicians, which recognizes the need for an expanded assistance program if the objectives of Alliance for Progress are to be achieved. A basic program assumption is that there is a critical and continuing need for a wide range of technical training. New project activities calling for basic studies and surveys in agriculture and education have been designed to provide adequate data on which to base long-range planning. Emphasis in the field of Education is on a shift from a limited regional activity to a national program in primary, vocational and agricultural education. An additional change in the substance of the program will be an attempt to redirect prior emphasis on participant training in the United States into less costly and perhaps more adequate training situations in which more reliance will be placed on the development of training programs in Colombia.

The long range aid strategy foresees program planning on the basis of long term Colombian development plans, and is only beginning to be formulated. Current statements of program objectives and priority goals represent unilateral determinations by the Embassy and USOM which have been based on continuing discussions with Colombian officials regarding the technical cooperation program, and on Colombian requests for external assistance arising from the Act of Bogotá and Punta del Este. These statements are preliminary in the sense that, after the Colombian development plan has been published, discussions will be held with Colombian officials for the purpose of formulating mutually recognized objectives, goals and requirements for development. From these discussions, subject to changes which may occur after the new political administration takes office, will emerge the long range projections of internal and external capital requirements for a total development plan in which the programs of DLF, Ex-Im Bank, PL 480, the private foundations and international organizations will be integrated.

Following the Punta del Este Conference, the Colombian Government

submitted through the National Planning Commission six "emergency" projects requiring external financing. These projects are currently under review. Final recommendations will follow the review, and where appropriate will be accompanied by program documents.

	GOC CONTRIBUTION (Excluding costs of land)	EXTERNAL FINANCING	TOTAL
Self-Help Housing	95.9	31.4	127.3
Urban Water Works & Sewage Systems	36.1	53.7	89.8
Rural Water Supply Systems	10.1	15.8	25.9
Hospital/Helath Center Construction Program	105.6	28.9	134.5
Primary Education School Construction Teacher Training	23,7	40.3	64.0
Community Leader Training Center	3.2	3.2	6.4
Total	274.6	173.3	447.9

AID funding for the years FY 1964 through FY 1967 has not been projected. It is felt that the scope and direction of program recommendations beyond FY 1963 is preliminary because the full implications resulting from the basic surveys will not be known until these surveys, and perhaps others, have been completed, and the General Development Program (Colombia's long-range plan) has been published and studied. It is not considered feasible nor practical for U.S. technicians to project a long-term United States program of assistance on the basis of unilaterally formulated goals and assumptions which have no relationship to Colombia's development plan. As stated before, the General Development Plan is now scheduled for publication in December 1961. However, studies of the plan by the IBRD and the United States will take some time after that, and the reaction of the new political administration will not be known until the latter months of 1962.

A-1	FORM ICA 10-126 (9-61)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	U.S. Aid Strategy	A-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	LONG RANGE PROJECTION OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE		

SOURCE (All figures in $1 million or equivalent)			Line No.	CY ~~FY~~ 61	CY ~~FY~~ 62	CY ~~FY~~ 63	FY 64	FY 65	FY 66	FY 67
Private Capital	A. Direct Investment									
		All Other								
		Total	12	-	-	-				
	B. Portfolio Investment									
		All Other								
		Total	13							
	C. Other Long Term									
		All Other								
		Total	14	15	17	19				
	D. Short Term		15	46	51	55				
	Total Private Capital		16	61	68	74				
Official Long Term Capital and Grants	A. Reparations		17	-	-	-				
	Grants	Grants, Total	18	12	19	26				
		From U.S. Aid Grants: DG			7	11				
		From U.S. Aid Grants: IAPSP		5						
		From U.S. Aid Grants: SA								
		From U.S. Aid Grants: Total	19	5	7	11				
		PL 480 - Title I	20							
		PL 480 - Title 2&3	21	7	12	15				
		Total		12	19	26				
		From Others (Specify): UNTAA								
		From Others (Specify): [illegible]								
		From Others (Specify): [illegible]								
		All Other (Specify)								
Cont'd.		Total, Other Grants	22	-	-	-				

				61	62	63	64	65	66	67
Cont'd.	C. Loans Received, Net		23	-49	124	125				
	Loans Received	Drawings, Total	24	150	168	163				
		Drawings: MSP Conventional	25							
		Drawings: Dev. Loan Fund	26	2	7	11				
		Drawings: PL 480 - Title 1	27	6	7	10				
		Drawings: Ex-Im Bank	28	45	25	30				
		Drawings: IBRD	29	19	36	39				
		Drawings: IDB								
		Drawings: All Other (Specify)	30	78	83	73				
		Repayments, Total	31	73	44	38				
		Repayments: MSP Conventional	32							
		Repayments: Dev. Loan Fund	33							
		Repayments: PL 480 - Title 1	34	1	1	1				
		Repayments: Ex - Im Bank	35	26	26	15				
		Repayments: IBRD	36	8	9	9				
		Repayments: All Other (Specify)	37	38	8	13				
	D. Loans Made		38	-	-	-				
	E. Other Capital (Itemize)	All Other (Specify)								
		Other Capital, Total	39							
	Total Official Long Term Capital and Grants		40	89	143	151				
TOTAL ALL SOURCES				150	211	225				

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

B. Goals to be Supported

The following long-range objectives represent a declaration of basic underlying interests of the United States in the development and growth of Colombia. This articulation of objectives serves a useful purpose in providing a philosophy which will guide, in a general way, the direction of the U.S. program of assistance to Colombia.

Help build a balanced country development program supported to a maximum degree by national savings which provide the level of investment necessary to maintain a high rate of economic growth.

Encourage this nation's acceptance and adoption of self-help measures which are vital to the success of its development goals.

Support broad economic and social progress and encourage distribution of the benefits of such progress, so that the aspirations of a majority of the people are satisfied, and the requirements for development are met to an optimum degree.

Thus encourage the continuance of a free and independent government which is based on increasing popular participation and will continue to merit confidence and respect of the people of Colombia.

On the basis of United States long-range objectives in Colombia, five priority goals have been articulated. These are in order of priority and are believed vital to attainment of U.S. objectives.

1. Assist in training activities and a national education program to support the long-range manpower requirements of Colombia's expanding economy.

   The problems in Colombian education are sometimes drawn in terms of the illiteracy rate, with a tacit assumption that the problems will disappear as children and adults are taught to read and write. This over-simplification doesn't do justice to the profound problems that exist in this country. There seems to be little relationship between acceptable philosophy and objectives of education and the functioning of the Colombian system. Higher education is ill-served by the primary and secondary systems, the human resources potential is barely tapped, and the economic and social development potential of the country is retarded as a result. The immediate reasons for this situation are to be found in antiquated national curricula established by the Ministry of Education, inadequate facilities, poorly trained teachers, low teaching standards, lack of books and other equipment, inadequate and poor quality of supervision, and inefficient administrative procedures. Even more basic is the deficiency in philosophy and objectives of education which are not articulated properly to provide guidance. In addition to their systems of education under the direction of the Ministry of Education, there are a wide range of training programs in other areas. These are conducted in other ministries, within the autonomous government agencies and in business. A wide range of technical skills is involved in training opportunities outside the control of the Ministry, which supports in a very real sense the country's economic development.

2. Help to increase productivity in agriculture within the context of a balanced country development plan and assist in the carrying out of the agrarian reform program.

   Agricultural productivity has, in recent years, barely kept pace with the population growth rate of 2.8 percent per year. This sector of the economy has an excellent potential which is not being realized. Compared with other productive activities in Colombia, agriculture has by far the lowest productivity. Approximately 62 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture, this sector produces only 40 percent of the gross national product.

ANNUAL LABOR PRODUCTIVITY IN VARIOUS SECTORS 1/

	Value Added per Active Person (Pesos 1953 Prices)	Active Population (Thousands of Inhabitants)
Average Productivity Economy as whole	2,195	4,118.0
Productivity in Agriculture	1,507	2,214.6
Productivity in Other Sectors including Manufacturing	2,995	1,903.0
Productivity in Manufacturing	5,898	263.0

Source ECLA - The Economic Development of Colombia 1957

Aside from technical and scientific developments which contribute to increased productivity, continuing study must be made in diversification and reducing dependence on coffee. Also important is broadened agricultural support to industry. Particular attention will be paid to the development of the agrarian reform program; its social significance as well as productivity potential.

3. Assist in the maintenance of a satisfactory rate of balanced industrial growth.

In contrast to the poor showing of agriculture, one of the outstanding features of the economic development of Colombia during the last 20 years has been the high rate of industrialization. The actual growth rate of industry during the ten-year period 1950-1959 was 7.2 percent per annum as compared with a 9 percent rate of increase during the previous 20 years. The rapid growth has been accompanied by sizeable increases in productivity in other sectors of the economy, by rising income, changed consumption patterns, changes in the distribution of population, and has provided the means for further capital investment. However, one of the characteristics of Colombian industrial development has been the relatively heavy increase in non-durable consumer production ; and a lag in production of capital goods, durable consumer and intermediate products. Industrial growth has thus provided for import substitution on a sizeable scale in non-durable consumer production. But in the other productive sectors, while the relative importance of imports versus production has declined, increases in demand have resulted in net increases in imports. It should be emphasized that the existing structure of industry is too narrow, that while considerable progress has been made in the development of basic industries (Paz del Rio Iron and Steel Works and Chemical Industries), further expansion in capital goods and intermediate production needs to be induced in order to realize further substantial import substitution. In addition, more emphasis needs to be placed on export promotion, both in the agricultural and industrial fields, in view of Colombia's difficult balance of payments situation.

The USOM does not have and is not now proposing a major program in the industrial field. It will, however, be attentive to opportunities to help in export promotion in particular.

4. Encourage higher levels of public and private sector investment.

Also essential to achievement of U.S. objectives related to economic and social development is a sustained high level investment. This goal is met only in part by increased productivity of Goal 2 and 3 above. It is apparent that additional public and private domestic investment sources must be tapped and in some cases redirected in the interest of efficiency. It is also apparent that a critical degree of reliance will have to be placed on foreign public and private investment funds. The schedule of foreign public long-term loans and grants, and the projected level of foreign capital inflow will also be determined from the long-term Colombian General Development Program. With regard to mobilization of investment capital, two things that AID can do are promote a review of Colombia's tax system in the manner suggested above, and continue to promote the formation of savings and loan associations through seed capital.

1/ As the table demonstrates, the unsatisfactory performance of agriculture has been a strong influence in determining the low productivity of the economy as a whole.

5. Provide basic data on which realistic long-term development plans are dependent.

It is believed that the optimum exploitation of physical and human resource potential can be achieved only through use of basic studies and surveys which provide data essential to rational formation of long-term development plans.

A-2	FORM ICA 10-127 (9-61)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	U.S. AID STRATEGY	A-2
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	LONG RANGE PROJECTION OF AID PROGRAM BY PRIORITY GOALS		

SECTORS (All figures in $1 million or equivalent)		FY 61	FY 62	FY 63	FY 64	FY 65	FY 66	FY 67
GOAL: I	DL							
	DG	1.9	6.5	8.6	12.0	15.0	9.5	
	SA							
	PL 480							
	$ TOTAL	1.9	6.5	8.6	12.0	15.0	9.5	
	L/C Oblig.							
	Coop. Country			Not available				
PRIORITY:	All Others							
GOAL: II	DL							
	DG	.1	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	
	SA	.5						
	PL 480		15.0	11.0				
	$ TOTAL	.6	15.6	11.6	.7	.7	.6	
	L/C Oblig.							
	Coop. Country			Not available				
PRIORITY:	All Others							
GOAL: III	DL							
	DG							
	SA			None				
	PL 480							
	$ TOTAL							
	L/C Oblig.							
	Coop. Country							
PRIORITY:	All Others							
GOAL: IV	DL	20.0	10.2					
	DG	.1	.1	.1				
	SA	.5						
	PL 480							
	$ TOTAL	20.6	10.3	.1				
	L/C Oblig.							
	Coop. Country			Not available				
PRIORITY:	All Others							

		61	62	63	64	65	66	67
GOAL: V	DL							
	DG		2.3	1.0	.5	.5		
	SA							
	PL 480							
	$ TOTAL		2.3	1.0	.5	.5		
	L/C Oblig.							
	Coop. Country			Not available				
PRIORITY:	All Others							
GOAL:	DL							
	DG							
	SA							
	PL 480							
	$ TOTAL							
	L/C Oblig.							
	Coop. Country							
PRIORITY:	All Others							
GOAL:	DL							
	DG							
	SA							
	PL 480							
	$ TOTAL							
	L/C Oblig.							
	Coop. Country							
PRIORITY:	All Others							
GOAL:	DL							
	DG							
	SA							
	PL 480							
	$ TOTAL							
	L/C Oblig.							
	Coop. Country							
PRIORITY:	All Others							

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

C. Self-Help

Undoubtedly there are some desirable measures and reforms not now being undertaken by the Colombian Government in areas where it is in the interest of the United States to press for self-help. The question of determining which measures and reforms should be induced, as well as the manner in which the United States should press for self-help improvements, will be given serious and continuous study.

U.S. officials have observed carefully the Colombian response to the Alliance for Progress concept of self-help. It is the firm consensus that official and private performance in Colombia is of a relatively high level and that the country is prepared to be a partner in the Alliance.

D. Planning

As indicated above, the Department of Planning and Technical Services has been charged with the responsibility to prepare a long-range development plan and to prepare and renew annually the four-year Public Investment Plan. The four-year Public Investment Plan, first published in December 1960 and subsequently renewed, is considered to be a good beginning toward a total public investment plan in Colombia. The General Development Program, which is scheduled for publication in December 1961, will incorporate and refine the public investment program of the four-year plan and will, in addition, include long-range investment of the private sector of the economy. Until the General Development Program has been published, there appears to be no feasible action in respect to planning which should be encouraged by the United States. The scheduled review of the plan by the IBRD is a helpful form of outside assistance and is in accordance with the guidance given in Section II B 2c (P.10) of FY 62-63 Program Guidance.

E. Long-Range Commitments

There are a number of reasons why it would be beneficial to have a long-term commitment for the Primary Education Project. The uncertainties of programming on an annual basis could be avoided giving a better continuity to project development (the same conditions and escape clauses would be provided over the long-term period as are provided in the first year of the program). U.S. educator technicians worked with and consulted with Ministry of Education officials following submission of the four-year Primary Education Program. These consultations resulted in a revised long-term program. Since the U.S. Government encouraged the submission of the Primary Education Program and U.S. technicians had a hand in amending it, it would seem that the Colombian Government has a reasonable basis for anticipating a long-term commitment.

A long-term commitment is also recommended in respect to the Basic Resources Survey project. This project was submitted several months ago, and a clear-cut decision approving or disapproving it has not yet been made by AID/W. This activity was one of several that was drafted nearly a year ago at Washington's request for the urgent submission of high priority social development projects. It was developed on a crash basis by Colombians and U.S. technicians in the belief that it is necessary to provide physical resources data in order to formulate a rational long-term program in agriculture. U.S. technician involved in the drafting of this project feel that prolonged delay in approval action by AID/W has had a negative effect on joint programming efforts connected with agrarian reform. However, the activity proposed by the project is considered one essential element in the total agrarian reform program, and deferment of decision on this element slows the entire program.

As the long-range programming concepts of the Alliance for Progress are realized, decisions will be made regarding recommendations for long-term financing. In general it can be stated that when sources of funding for project activities are determined in advance, a better and more efficient project development can be assured. When projects have to be revised to conform to annual funding limitations which affect the substance of the project, inefficiencies are introduced.

F. Collateral Actions

Within the context of the present AID program strategy and limited projections related thereto, there may be specific action which might be taken by AID to strengthen the programming process in the field. Current guidelines in education are too vague. What is the policy of AID in respect to education programs in underdeveloped countries? Is it the general belief in Washington that programs devoted to literacy goals will best serve the economic development objectives of underdeveloped countries? This particular question is important because the Blue Book contains an example of a sector goal in which the primary school population is projected to increase by a specific number of pupils over a span of years. The implication is that the quantity of pupils has some special significance in the process of economic and social development. To what extent should quantity considerations take precedence over quality? Should the quality of education be a primary consideration? In developing an education program, should limited aid funds be concentrated in primary, secondary, or higher education? Does AID/W believe that emphasis in higher education should continue to be on participant training activities in the United States? How much and what kinds of assistance ought to be devoted to universities?

It is believed that these questions and others in the education field might be the subject of a research project by AID/W designed to provide the field with more adequate guidance.

Further suggestions are contained below in Section IV I - Research Projects.

SECTION III - The U.S. Program

A. The Top Priority Goal: Education and Training

The long-range manpower requirements of Colombia's expanding economy must be supported if reasonable rates of social and economic growth are to be maintained. Colombia's General Development Plan will project an economic growth rate based on specific levels of private and public sector investment. Until this plan has been studied and the results of basic surveys in education are considered, there is no base on which to determine specific dimensions of education and training requirements. Project activities falling within this top priority goal can be expected to achieve some significant degree of accomplishment in those sectors of the goal that are supported by individual projects.

Note in regard to E-1 project descriptions contained in this Country Program Book

E-1s were prepared by U.S. technicians who were guided by the special instructions contained in the FY 62-63 Program Guidance - the Bluebook (received by USOM on November 8, 1961). Time limitations did not permit a substantive review of the E-1s on the basis of their conformity with the special instructions. Such review will begin immediately following the Country Program submission.

D-1	FORM ICA 10-107 (9-61)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[x] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	GOAL: I	D-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	NON AID ACTIVITY		

(A) SOURCE	(B) DESCRIPTION OF NON-AID ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTING TO SECTOR GOAL Group first by country activities; then Free World; then U.S. Private; then Non-AID U.S. Government; then Sino-Soviet	(C) OBLIGATIONS (in $1000s) Actual Year	Operational Year	Budget Year
United Nations	The U. N. programs of Technical Assistance are in the following categories:	433	428	

	Technicians	Participants	1961 Cost	1962 Cost
UNTAA	6	4	154,790	133,210
ILO	2	4	44,100	40,800
FAO	8	3	99,400	98,700
UNESCO	4	-	51,200	62,900
ICAO	-	-	-	4,000
WHO	22	-	75,643	80,887
IAEO	1	2	8,000	8,000
Totals :	43	13	433,133	428,497

U. N. Special Fund

ILO	Teaching Center for Instructors (SENA)	$ 540,800
FAO	Soil Studies of the Eastern Plains	370,500
	Institute of Technological Studies	503,000
	Industrial University - Santander	1,344,000
	Center of Agricultural Training - Cali	821,000
		13,579,300

These programs under the U.N. Special Fund will be carried on for approximately four years after being initiated in 1961.

U.N.I.C.E.F.

Programs are maintained in malaria eradication (purchase of insecticides vehicles and other equipment); mobile child welfare; nutrition education in Caldas and assisting the leper program by providing vehicles for doctors in the various regions of the country.

Rockefeller Foundation

Agricultural Sciences

This program will finance equipment, research and scholarships, and the salaries and expenses for approximately 15 technicians.

D-1	FORM ICA 10-107 (9-61)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	☒ ORIGINAL ☐ REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	GOAL: I	D-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	NON AID ACTIVITY		

(A) SOURCE	(B) DESCRIPTION OF NON-AID ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTING TO SECTOR GOAL Group first by country activities; then Free World; then U.S. Private; then Non-AID U.S. Government; then Sino-Soviet	(C) OBLIGATIONS (in $1000s) Actual Year	Operational Year	Budget Year
Rockefeller (Cont'd)	Special programs will be undertaken in poultry, sheep and swine. The program will be at a level of approximately one half million dollars yearly. Medical and Natural Sciences This program finances equipment, research, scholarships and technicians. For more exact information the New York office of the Foundation should be contacted.			
Kellogg and Ford Foundations	Information not available at this time.			
Japan, Germany and France	These governments have offered technical assistance to Colombia in the past, however, information has not been published this year on their operations to be undertaken during 1962.			

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. GOAL I	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE SERVICE 514-A-10 (514-10-900 A11)		

1

PROJECT BEGINS FY 1953 ENDS FY 1966	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000) Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations (1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	(C) Other External Financing	(D) Numbers of People (1) Technicians Authorized: Non-Contract	(1) Technicians Authorized: Contract	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: U.S.	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: 3rd Country	(2) Participants: Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.	1,645						1,645					1,834	1,281					
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds		150						150											
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.	150						150					250	119					
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	150						150					250	157					
D. Budget Year FY 1963	D.G.	150						150					250	125					
E. All Subsequent Years	D.G.	450											550	250					
F. Total All Years	--	2545											3,134	1,932					

2

Dollar Obligation and Expenditure: FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY 1961 (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY 1962 (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/62
All Prior Years	T.C.	1,501		144					144	121	23		23	23	-
Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.				150				150	63	87		87	87	-
Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											150	150	80	70
TOTAL		1,501		144	150				294	184	110	150	260	190	70

Problems Addressed:

I Education and Training

II Agricultural Productivity and Agrarian Reform

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

E-2	FORM ICA 10-110 (6-59)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. 514-10-900	E-2
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	**STATUS OF COOPERATIVE SERVICE FUNDS**		

1 PROJECT DETAIL BY CS-FY

Project Number	Project Title	Obligations ($1000 Equivalent) 1960	1961	1962	1963	Expenditures ($1000 Equivalent) 1960	1961	1962	1963
19-906	Administration	105	100	-	-	110	100	-	-
19-907	Agricultural Economics	20	25	-	-	20	25	-	-
19-906	Management & Planning	-	-	148	200	-	-	148	195
19-908	Ag. Extension (Boyacá)	87	-	-	-	89	-	-	-
13-913	Cacao Development	32	25	-	-	32	25	-	-
17-914	Forest Development	63	65	30	-	63	65	30	-
19-915	Machinery Pool Operations	35	-	-	-	35	-	-	-
14-918	Agric. Credit and Cooperatives	20	50	60	50	20	50	60	50
19-919	Agricultural Engineering	163	150	100	110	150	163	100	110
13-920	Special Crop Development	8	35	40	70	8	35	40	70
11-921	Agricultural Extension	44	57	60	105	44	57	60	105
13-922	Livestock Development	18	78	78	50	18	70	78	50
12-923	Land Settlement and Development	-	-	40	100	-	-	40	100
New	Basic Resources Survey	-	-	6	10	-	-	6	10
All Other Projects (Detail on Continuation Sheet)									
TOTAL (Must correspond with (3B.) and (3E.)		595	585	562	695	589	590	562	690

2 TITLE OF COOPERATIVE SERVICE STACA

CS-FY 1963
BEGINS: January 1, 1962
ENDS: December 31, 1962

3 SUMMARY OF STATUS			1960 CS-FY	1961 CS-FY	1962 CS-FY	1963 CS-FY
(All Figures $1,000 Equivalent)	U.S. $1.00 = Exchange Rate by Year		6.50	6.50	8.50	8.50
A. AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION DURING CS-FY	1. Unobligated Balance End Prior CS-FY		339	254	188	183
	2. Agreed Contributions for CS-FY	Host Government	180	250	250	250
		U.S. Corresponding U.S.-FY	150	150	150	150
		U.S. Succeeding U.S.-FY				
		Other	180	119	157	125
		TOTAL	510	519	557	525
		TOTAL	849	773	745	708
B. PLANNED OBLIGATIONS DURING CS-FY	1. Supplies and Equipment		214	210	202	150
	2. Personnel and Training		287	280	300	390
	3. All Other		94	95	60	155
		TOTAL	595	585	562	695
C. UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS BEGINNING OF CS-FY			29	35	30	30
D. TOTAL OBLIGATIONS AVAILABLE FOR LIQUIDATION (Block B. plus C.)			624	620	592	725
E. EXPENDITURE DURING CS-FY	1. Supplies and Equipment		212	211	203	150
	2. Personnel and Training		283	285	271	400
	3. All Other		94	94	88	140
		TOTAL	589	590	562	690
F. UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS CLOSE OF CS-FY (Block D. minus E.)			35	30	30	35
G. UNOBLIGATED BALANCE CLOSE OF CS-FY (Block A. minus B.)	1. Reserves		254	188	183	13
	2. Unreserved Balance					
		TOTAL	254	188	183	13

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

A. General Description of the Project

The Agricultural Cooperative Service (STACA) is organized as a segment of the Colombian Ministry of Agriculture, financed by joint funds, and under the direction of U.S. and Colombian Co-Directors who are, respectively, USOM/Food and Agriculture Officer and Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture.

STACA organizes and operates pilot projects under the direction of U.S. technicians and their Colombian counterparts and renders technical services as an aid to the Ministry of Agriculture and related agencies in planning and developing their respective programs in the fields of agriculture.

Sixteen major projects and numerous sub-projects have been initiated by STACA since its inception. At present, there are eight active projects covering activities in Agriculture Economics; Administration; Extension; Forestry; Agricultural Engineering; Special Tropical Crops Development; Livestock Improvement; Agrarian Reform and Supervised Agricultural Credit and Cooperatives. During CY-1960 the Project in Machinery Pool Operations was phased out. The Forestry Project is being phased out in FY-1962.

Projects in cacao and forage grass development were turned over for direct operations by the Ministry of Agriculture, with continuing technical advisory assistance from USOM. The pilot extension project of the State of Boyacá involving 10 sector offices and an annual expenditure of about $125,000 has been transferred to the Ministry as of December 31, 1960. A new Servicio project may be added in FY-1962, depending on AID/W action to be taken with respect to a project entitled "Basic Resources Survey".

B. Specific Targets or End Results of the Project

1. To assist the Ministry of Agriculture and other related agencies in the planning and development of those agricultural programs that are considered by both governments as being essential to the overall agricultural development of Colombia.

2. To provide an organizational structure within which pilot projects may be operated for the purpose of introducing, testing and adapting techniques and materials to Colombian conditions prior to adoption of such activities on a national scale by the Ministry of Agriculture or related agency.

3. To select and train qualified Colombian personnel in technical, administrative, supervisory, and organizational concepts, to staff Servicio operations for future employment with governmental agencies through supervised on-the-job training, and training in the U.S. and third countries.

C. Progress Towards Achievement of Activity Targets

1. U.S. technicians and their Colombian counterparts have co-operated in drafting plans for reorganization of the Ministry. Servicio trained Colombian personnel are playing important roles in developing and directing national programs in various departments of the Ministry.

2. Training has been provided in the U.S. and third countries for approximately one hundred and twenty five personnel of the Servicio, Ministry, and other organizations in the field of agriculture. Personnel who have received this training are now holding responsible positions in these organizations.

3. The individual project submission reflect progress in more detail within the various specialized fields of activity.

D. Nature of the U.S. Contribution

1. Previous Fiscal Years

The U.S. contributed $150,000 in grant funds for the operation of the Servicio in FY-1961. Contributions prior to 1961 totalled $1,645,000.

2. Budget Year

In 1962, it is contemplated that the U.S. will contribute $150,000 in grant funds. The corresponding Colombian Government contribution will amount to $250,000 with an anticipated additional $157,000 from other Colombian contributions.

A new special assistance project "Land Settlement and Development" has been approved as a Servicio project in FY-1962. It will be necessary to provide administrative backstopping and to finance employment of Colombian technicians and related costs from Servicio funds. It is expected that similar requirements will be needed for another special assistance project, "Basic Resources Survey", which is being proposed for FY-1962. Although it is difficult to determine exact requirements at this time, it is estimated that US$46,000 of Servicio funds will be required for these two new projects during CY-1962. Expenses will continue to be heavy in these projects during FY-1963.

The Servicio employs about 150 Colombian personnel including about 50 professional and semi-professional employees.

3. Future Fiscal Years

It is anticipated that $450,000 in grant funds will be required for the operation of the Servicio until its planned termination in 1966.

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

In CY-1961, the cooperating country contribution was Pesos$2,625,000. In CY-1962, it is planned to achieve a total cash contribution of Ps.$3,000,000. It is too early to accurately predict GOC contribution for CY-1963, but an increase is anticipated from the Ministry of Agriculture budget.

Cooperating country contributions other than grant funds are very important to the operation of the Servicio. They include approximately $80,000 from a special fund of the Ministry, and about $90,000 from the Caja Agraria for assistance in the operation of the Supervised Credit and Agricultural Engineering programs. It is anticipated that contributions from these and other sources will be substantially increased during the next several years. The prospects are good for a contribution from the Agrarian Reform Institute which should become operational now that the Agrarian Reform Law is passed.

F. Contributions from Other Sources

The total agricultural technical assistance program which this project serves to support, directly benefits from the active programs which the Rockefeller Foundation and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations maintain in Colombia. The Rockefeller program which is both a comprehensive and intensive effort in the field of agricultural research, maintains 12 full time North American research technicians. FAO maintains a small mission of 6 technical specialists whose efforts are directed primarily to the overall planning activities of the Ministry of Agriculture.

G. Financial Considerations

U.S. contribution of grant funds after FY-1963 will approximate $450,000 through FY-1966. See attached E-2 form for a summary of the status of funds. The only pipeline consideration in this project is the carry-over at the end of the fiscal year resulting from the time phase difference between the Servicio Calendar Year and the U. S. Fiscal Year. These carry-overs normally are liquidated prior to the end of the Servicio's Calendar Year.

It is understood that financial contributions proposed under this project are based upon availability of U. S. and cooperating entity funds and such other factors as may arise.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED Dec. 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. GOAL I (See below)	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE 514-A-11 AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION ADVISORY SERVICES (514-11-921-A11)		

1 PROJECT BEGINS FY 1959 ENDS FY 1966

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000) Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations (1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) Joint FEX/MSX and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	(C) Other External Financing	(D) Numbers of People (1) Technicians Authorized Non-Contract	Contract	(2) Participants Non-Contract U.S.	3rd Country	Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.	280	214	50			16			179									
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds		208	156	40			12												
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.	208	156	40			12			57					9		11	12	
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	206	155	40			11			60					10		15	5	
D. Budget Year FY 1963	D.G.	208	149	30		20	9			105					9		13	3	
E. All Subsequent Years	D.G.	624																	
F. Total All Years	--	1.526																	

2 Dollar Obligation and Expenditure

FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/60	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/60	(B) Actual Year FY 1961 (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/61	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(C) Operational Year FY 1962 (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/
All Prior Years	T.C.	230	-	73	-23	-	-	-	50	38	12		12	12	-
Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.				208	-	-	-	208	163	45		45	45	-
Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											206	206	176	30
TOTAL		230	-	73	185	-	-	-	258	201	57	206	263	233	30

Problems Addressed:

I Education and Training
II Agricultural Productivity with Emphasis on Export Promotion
V Basic Data

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 15 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Activity

This is a continuing activity and the current fund request relates to its expansion and improvement with new emphasis on the concepts of the Act for International Development. Colombia is primarily an agricultural country with 61 percent of its population living in rural areas.

Increased food and fiber production is a most urgent need for the overall economic development of Colombia. About 90 percent of rural families operate marginal or sub-marginal farms with primitive methods and contribute little to raise the general low level of nutrition. Only a few of the large farms produce at maximum efficiency. Some food and fiber items that could be grown here are imported. Diversification is needed to supply more varied supplies and to free Colombia from too great reliance upon one-crop (coffee) for foreign exchange earnings.

To meet the pressing requirements of a population growing at the rate of 2.8 percent annually, agricultural production must be more than doubled in the next 30 years. Programs and skills to accomplish this must be developed now. New and vital problems are arising from the agrarian reforms, and a new TVA like organization (Magdalena Valley Corporation) now pending. These moves will go far to correct much of the up-side-down farming now common in Colombia and will give thousands of farmers opportunity to own and operate economic units. These farm families will need special assistance in adjusting to new environment and farming practices. The purposes of this activity listed below are addressed to these problems:

1. To establish within the Ministry of Agriculture a sound Extension Organization to serve as a medium for forwarding national agricultural policy, increasing agricultural production and improving rural living conditions.

2. To assist in the organization of Agricultural Extension offices consisting of a zone office for each state and a number of sector or county offices, and to coordinate this activity with the research, education and development activities of other agencies in those areas.

3. To develop the training, supervisory, administrative and organizational capacities of Colombian counterpart personnel at the national level and through them to train the Colombian Extension personnel required to staff a greatly expanded Extension activity.

An Agricultural Extension Service, authorized by Decretos No. 0076 March 12, 1958 and No. 1169, July 3, 1958, was organized in the Ministry of Agriculture in July 1958. There is a national office with 12 professionals.

There are 17 state offices each with one extension supervisor. There are 51 county offices, 3 in each state. Each is staffed with a county, a home economics and a club agent. The Ministry has agreements to cooperate with Secretariats of Agriculture and other entities in three states having 30 county offices. There are also informal working arrangements with other extension entities having 80 county offices. These programs deal with rural people, helping them to help themselves through programs in agriculture, home economics, youth work and community improvement. Approximately 1/5 of the country is reached by county offices. Ten percent of the extension workers had experience prior to 1958 when most extension programs began. To strengthen this Extension Service, USOM supports 11 U.S. Extension Advisors. Since the program is directly in the charge of Colombians these technicians are advisory only. Their job is to assist in completing nation-wide coverage of the Extension Service by 1966.

B. Specific Activity Targets or End Results Desired

It is proposed that this advisory project will be phased out in

FY 1966.

The specific targets indicated in the following are for FY-1962-63.

a.- Adult Agricultural Programs

1.- To conduct training programs in agricultural subject matter and extension methods for the agronomos and veterinarios in the 18 Departments or States.

2.- To establish a minimum of 3 result demonstrations in soils, crops and fruits in each of the 20 extension counties.

3.- To produce 45 single sheet, single topic subject matter leaflets in pastures, cacao and cultivated crops.

4.- To design and produce extension teaching aids in the above 45 items.

5.- To advise the new chief of the adult agricultural extension section and his assistant in learning how to fulfill their job descriptions.

b.- Home Economics

1.- To conduct 5 regional training conferences for 170 home agents in nutrition, home improvement and clothing and related extension teaching methods.

2.- To assist in planning and conducting 8 state conferences for 100 home agents in nutrition, home improvement and clothing and related Extension.

3.- To assist in the planning and conducting of the in-service training program of 20 new home demonstration agents.

4.- To provide for the out-of-country training of 5 home demonstrations in Puerto Rico in July 1962 and for one supervisor to attend the annual Supervision Course in Puerto Rico.

5.- To arrange for the exchange of 5 home demonstration agents from the U.S. and 3 from Colombia in the IFYE Program.

6.- To make one supervisory visit in each of the 17 states to plan with the State Supervisor and the 100 home agents.

7.- To develop 20 technical bulletins in home improvement and clothing and cooperate with National Institute of Nutrition in developing 10 in nutrition.

8.- To arrange for the training, placement and supervision of 6 U.S. home demonstration agents (Peace Corps).

9.- To continue advisory assistance to the proposed school of Home Economics.

10.- To continue advice and assistance on the program for production anduse of proteins in the diets of Colombians.

11.- To assist with the planning of 10 state and one national extension achievement programs.

12.- To continue working to strengthen the cooperation and coordination of Home Improvement Programs in Ministry of Agriculture, Coffee Federation, the Cotton Institute and the Tobacco Institute.

c. Rural Youth

a.- To give in-service training to 70 4-S Club Agents and 70 Demonstration agents in Colombia on extension methods and

rural sociology.

b. To give in-service training to 70 4-S Club Agents in the field of gardening, poultry and pigs.

c. To hold achievement days in 70 counties.

d. To hold 4-S achievement days in 17 states

e. To hold a national exhibit and contest for the best results from the states.

f. To cooperate with Heifer Project in getting livestock and placing them in the hands of 4-S Club members.

g. To secure help from private individuals and commercial organizations in the formation of a National 4-S Committee.

h. To help give supervision to 7- 4-S Club Agents.

i. To increase the total 4-S Club membership from 10,000 to 12,000.

j. To give out-of-country training to 4 professional extension youth workers via International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) and to 8 4-S Club Agents in Turrialba courses, and/or Puerto Rico, depending on the results of the current training program.

k. To give induction training and guidance to 25 new 4-S Club Agents nominated for county offices in the Magdalena Valley Corporation (MVC) and other states.

d. Community Improvement Programs

1. To recruit and train a Community Improvement Specialist to fill the position already established in the Extension Division, Ministry of Agriculture.

2. To assist in the development of a training program and in the training of 18 state extension supervisors and 200 county extension agents in the philosophy and methods of developing community improvement programs.

3. To assume leadership in the production of program aids such as visuals, bulletins and leaflets for the training and use of the 200 extension agents.

4. To cooperate with community development workers and the 61 Peace Corps representatives in their community programs.

e. Communications

1. To support the Ministry Extension Service in completing development of the Communications Section and four Regional Communications Centers in Cali, Barranquilla, Medellín and Bogotá for broadscope service to Extension work, including press, radio and TV, subject-matter bulletins and audio-visuals.

2. To advise in the further development and conduct of the extension information program of the Ministry of Agriculture with a view to increasing and improving the flow of information for nation-wide and regional application through all media.

3. To work toward the take over by the Ministry of the responsibility for production of all essential materials for use by the National Extension Service to be completed by the end of FY-1963.

4.- The staff of the Communications Section of the Ministry's Extension Division, made up of specialists in press, radio, TV, Extension publications and visual aids, will be assisted in preparing for and conducting training courses for the staffs of the 4 Regional Communications Centers and for 18 zone and 200 sector personnel in use of information materials and in development of local press and radio relations.

5.- To advise on the further development and improved service of the STACA information program in preparation and distribution of material, especially in subject-matter fields, for use in all phases of extension work and to serve as guides and examples for developing Colombian agricultural information services.

f. Extension Training Programs and Evaluation

1.- To advise with and provide training for extension professors in the faculties of Agronomy at Palmira, Manizales, Medellín, Ibagué and Paipa, and in the faculties of Veterinary Medicine in Manizales and Bogotá.

2.- To advise and assist in the development of an induction training program for 25 new extension employees by placing and supervising them in selected extension sectors with the best programs for a period of three months.

3.- To advise and assist in the continued development of a program of in-service training of some 400 extension employees.

4.- To develop a training program for 300 extension personnel to be assigned to the Magdalena Valley Corporation.

5.- To advise and assist in the training of a corps of 20 subject matter specialists to serve extension agents in the field.

6.- To arrange for training of 89 participants in the U.S. and third countries for all of STACA including 44 participants in Extension.

7.- To assist in devising the second step in the evaluation of all Colombian extension services to evaluate actual achievement of Extension in work with rural people.

g. Administration, Supervision and Relationships

1.- To pursue further the continuing coordination of the various agricultural extension programs engaged in by the Coffee Federation, the Cotton Institute, the Tobacco Institute and the State Secretaries of Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, Magdalena Valley Corporation, Community Development etc.

2.- To cooperate with other agricultural and USOM projects such as: livestock, supervised credit, forestry, agricultural engineering, agricultural economics, health and vocational agriculture.

3.- To cooperate with and relate to the Ministry Extension such programs as: CARE, Peace Corps, Heifer Project, Rockefeller, Ford and Kellog Foundations, FAO, UNICEF, UNESCO etc.

4.- To advise all entities concerned in the currently developing relationship and coordination of research, extension and instruction in the colleges of agriculture and veterinary medicine.

5.- To promote the involvement process of people through the development of 70 local and 18 state advisory committees and one national advisory committee.

6.- To assist in the development and understanding of an adequate statement of the scope and responsibility of Extension.

7.- To advise in the expansion of county Extension officers, through adding 140 additional home agents and 140 4-S agents.

C. Progress toward Achievement of Activity Targets

a.- Adult Agricultural Programs

1.- Work accomplished to date

a) There are evidences, in modest degree, that more and more farmers are doing these things: planting improved pastures, producing more vegetables in gardens, planting improved varieties and caring better for cacao, grapes, cold climate and tropical fruit trees, introducing improved poultry, sheep and swine, planting forestry trees, growing improved varieties of potatoes, wheat and corn, cultivating on the contour, using fertilizers and insecticides and making silage. They also use credit more wisely.

b) To bring about these practices there has been produced 50 bulletins and educational aids in sheep, cacao and pastures.

c) State Supervisors in crops and livestock were fortified in subject matter and teaching methods in two national conferences of one week each. Six states have held training conferences in agricultural subjects.

d) The phase-out of the Boyacá Extension Project was completed and responsibility for carrying on the work was taken over by joint arrangement of the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Secretariat of Agriculture.

2.- Work remaining to be done

a) Agricultural research is largely documented in very technical bulletins. Extension will collaborate in producing popular extension bulletins of much of these materials, as well as producing educational aids of the same.

b) Eight state conferences of Agronomy and Livestock Specialists will be held in FY 1962 to fortify them in agricultural subject matter and in extension teaching methods.

c) Result demonstrations on farms, in comparisons of fertilizer rates, comparisons of varieties and comparisons of insect controls will be made on not less than 3 farms in each of the 70 counties in FY 1962.

d) Special program emphasis will be developed in cacao, sheep, pastures and fruits. Special funds are provided by the Ministry of Agriculture for these programs.

b.- Home Economics Extension

1.- Work accomplished to date

a) The Ministry of Agriculture has forty-six home agents

working in that many sectors in Home Economics programs. These agents have been given one month of training.

b) Thirty bulletins and teaching aids have been prepared for them to use in their work with 4-S and Home Demonstrations Clubs. As a result, the farm women and girls are planting more gardens, raising more chickens, pigs and rabbits, preparing better meals, making better chothing for their family and improving their homes.

c) Coffee Federation has 120 home agents, Cotton Federation has six and Secretaries of Agriculture have 30 working in counties. Training bulletins and planning have been shared with them.

d) One university instructor was provided 1 year's training in home economics anticipating her employment as professor in the pending home economics school.

2.- Work remaining to be done

a) All of the home agents need training in Home Economics so short courses will be planned for them.

b) Bulletins and teaching aids in other subjects are needed for use of the Home Agents in their teaching as well as for distribution to 4-S Club members. These will be prepared in cooperation with other entities having Extension Programs.

c) The public is not well informed about this phase of the work. More news articles and radio programs will be presented.

d) Result demonstrations will be set up and the public given an opportunity to see them.

e) Assistance will be given to the establishment of a school of Home Economics in one of the universities.

c.- Rural Youth

1.- Work accomplished to date

a) Financing 4-S Club projects in 17 states is underway.

b) State 4-S Committees are established in 4 of the 17 states.

c) Rural Youth Leadership is being developed.

d) More rural youths are interested in 4-S Club work and the projects carried are steadily more noteworthy. There are now over 10,000 members, boys and girls, in some 600 clubs.

e) Cooperation and coordination is improving between the various entities which have Extension services.

f) 25 new 4-S agents were given 2 weeks training.

2.- Work remaining to be done

a) Revolving funds for 4-S loans need to be established in 13 more states.

b) State 4-S Committees need to be established in 13 more states.

c) Continuous work is necessary in the field of cooperation and coordination between the various entities

which carry on Extension work.

d) More training programs for Extension agents and the 4-S Committee members in the objectives, use and handling of the Revolving Fund need to be held.

e) Achievement and judging days are to be held in 50 counties and in 17 states.

d.- Community Improvement Programs

1. Work accomplished to date

Extension agents are continually working with farm people in community improvement. The following specific accomplishments have been reported:

a) In Boyacá, one community of 80 families developed a community water supply to provide water in the homes. Also, 10 homes installed flush type toilets.

b) In the Candelaria Sector, in Valle, extension agents and the Public Health Service have developed a cooperative program of work with farm people. The program includes all aspects of community improvement.

c) The 4-S Clubs under the direction of extension agents, have constructed a school house in one county, while in another county 4-S Club members painted the existing school building.

d) Extension agents in a county near Rio-Negro, helped the people in the community to establish a cooperative.

e) The county extension agents in the Girardota sector, called the people together and helped organize them to start the Accion Comunal program.

f) The people in a community near Pueblo Viejo, Boyacá, constructed an access farm to market road, to connect their community with the outside.

g) In 1961, the Ministry of Agriculture has established a position for a community improvement specialist in the Extension Division. This position has not been filled because of inability to find a qualified person.

2.- Work remaining to be done

The most urgent things to be done are to:

a) Find and train a person to fill the position of community improvement specialist in the Extension Division of the Ministry of Agriculture.

b) Establish a training program for extension workers to prepare them to increase their effectiveness in bringing people to a realization of community needs and to a desire to do something about those needs.

c) Bring in an Extension Community Improvement Specialist from the U.S. for three months to help train the Colombian specialist and to help establish a training program for state and county extension workers.

e.- Communications

1.- Work accomplished to date

a) STACA has developed technical bulletins in pastures,

sheep, home economics, youth work, fruits and vegetables and cereal crops.

b) The Ministry has concentrated on radio and TV programs produced in the central office.

c) Four 15-20 minute radio program are broadcast each week on national programs, two on Radio Sutatenza and two on the National Radio. A weekly TV program is broadcast on the one National TV outlet.

d) A periodical or letter for extension promotion was started. Eight mobile units are operated in as many areas of the country in cooperation with state Ministry offices.

e) Steps were taken to continue the development of the organization of four Regional Extension Communications Centers in the four large areas into which Colombia can be conveniently divided on the basis of topography, soil and climate. These will better serve special area needs and brings information activity closer to the people.

f) The Information Extension Advisor will not be continued in FY 1963. This will retard this work to some degree. However a TDY Information Specialist is being requested. Also STACA has an Information Section which can assist.

2.- Work remaining to be done

a) More and better how-to-do materials for presentation through all media and addressed to all levels of farmers and all types of farming must be prepared. All extension workers, those now in the field and those being recruited, must be furnished with many more working tools of their profession. Public support and participation must be gained through a constant and expanded flow of information through all press and radio outlets.

b) Coordination and integration of all entities, public and private, engaged in agricultural research and extension to pool all talent and facilities and to avoid duplication of effort in information programs. More research results are becoming available and should be published in Extension form for practical rural application.

c) Social welfare and agrarian reform programs require much promotional and educational support to gain public understanding and participation.

d) STACA has, so far, taken the lead in production of materials. As personnel are recruited to properly staff the Communications Section and the Regional Centers, and facilities are improved, STACA will transfer its materials production to the Ministry. This should be accomplished by the end of 63.

f.- Extension Training

1.- Work accomplished to date

a) The Faculties of Agronomy at Palmira, Medellín and Manizales and the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Manizales, established undergraduate extension departments in 1959 and 1960.

b) A schedule of in-service training schools has been developed and in-service training was given to 225 extension workers during the past year.

c) A program of pre-service field training of two months duration for undergraduate extension students has been developed by the Faculty of Agronomy, Palmira, in cooperation with the CVC, and by the Faculty of Agronomy, Medellín, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Twenty-five under-graduates have received this training.

d) During each of the past three years, a workshop for extension professors has been held in cooperation with the faculties of Agronomy Palmira and Medellín.

e) A total of seventy-five participants have received training in some phase of extension work either in the U.S. or third country during the period 1958-1961.

f) A team of four received training in agricultural communications (Train the Trainer) at the IAIAS, Turrialba, Costa Rica, during 1960. This team has since conducted five communications training schools of one week each for a total of 125 colombian extension workers.

g) Three participants completed work for the M.S. in Extension at the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Turrialba, Costa Rica, in 1961.

h) The first step in the evaluation of all Extension Services in Colombia was completed in 1961. This phase was an evaluation of the professional training of extension workers.

2.- Work remaining to be done

a) Develop an in-service training program which will afford training in timely subjects for some 400 extension employees at least once each year.

b) Develop an induction training program of three months duration for all new extension employees.

c) Continue to work with the various faculties of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine in the development of effective undergraduate departments for training prospective extension workers.

d) Assist the remaining faculties of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine to develop a program of field training in extension for undergraduate extension students

e) Provide assistance and training for extension professors so that their teaching will be more effective.

f) Assist the Extension Division, Ministry of Agriculture, to develop a variety of training aids and demonstration materials for use in in-service training programs, and for use by extension agents in the field.

g) The development of a training program for at least 100 extension personnel to be assigned to the Magdalena Valley Corporation (MVC).

h) The development of a course of Extension Specialists trained in subject matter to give support to Extension agents in the field.

g.- Administration, Supervision and Relationships

1.- Work accomplished to date

a) A fairly complete national staff has been developed consisting of a director, supervisors for 4-S Clubs, home demonstration, cooperatives, agricultural work, community improvement and communications. 15 of the 18 states

have new (1961) extension supervisors.

b) A definite budget of some US$ 600.000.oo dollars has been established by the Ministry.

c) Supervisory visits have been made to each of the 18 states, one or more times.

d) Progress has been made in overall Ministry of Agriculture relationships. Because the agricultural campaigns of the Ministry have most of the Agricultural Specialists both planing and training conferences have been jointly held.

e) Joint training programs and a joint evaluation of Extension have been conducted with Extension Services in the Coffee and Cotton Institutes.

2.- Work remaining to be done

a) Because County Agents are in short supply a plan has been developed to extend each county staff to include two more sub-agencies, each composed of a home and club agent. This will treble the program in these two areas in CY 1962.

b) Pending is the Magdalena Valley Corporation which will work in 5 states. Proposed is the establishment of a semi-autonomous extension service. The same is a possibility for the land reform program in new and old colonization areas.

c) Budgets and agreements will need to be developed for some 100 additional county offices during CY 1962 and 1963.

d) Plans are currently underway to relate extension service and supervised credit in one area. This involves the Ministry of Agriculture Extension Division, the Caja Agraria and the Extension and Supervised Credit Divisions of STACA.

e) To continue the coordination of the three principal extension services, Coffee and Cotton Federations and the Ministry of Agriculture, in the specific areas of joint program development, training and joint literature development.

D. Nature of U.S. Contribution

The U.S. contribution to this project for U.S. advisory technicians and participant training and another costs for all previous 1954 to 1961 amount to $ 519.000.- U.S. contributions for FY 1962 amount to $ 206.000.- and for FY 1963 amount to $ 208.000.- Over 75% of these amounts will be required for U.S. advisory technicians and participant training support. The rest will be required for the support of commodities and services of the remaining subprojects.

Staff Requirements

a) U.S. Technicians. Sub-totals: FY'62 $150.000.-
FY'63 $144.000.-

Pos. No.	Position Title	Grade 1962	Grade 1963	1962 No.Months	1962 Cost	1963 No.Months	1963 Cost
57	Ext. Advisor	FSR-3	FSR-3	12	18.000	12	20.8
22	Lvstk. Ext. Adv.	FSR-4	FSR-4	7	12.000	12	15.1
20	Hom.Ec.Ext.Adv.	FSR-4	FSR-4	12	14.000	12	12.5
71	Ext.Trng.Adv.	FSR-4	FSR-4	12	15.000	12	14.0
21	Rur.Youth Adv.	FSR-4	FSR-4	12	16.000	12	18.6
83	Agron.Ext.Adv.	FSR-3	FSR-3	12	18.000	12	20.3
18	Ext.Adv. Area	FSR-4	FSR-4	12	14.000	12	16.8
24	Ext.Adv.Area	FSR-4	FSR-4	12	13.000	12	12.7
25	Ext.Adv.Area	FSR-4	FSR-3	12	15.000	12	13.2
84	Ext.Adv.Info.	FSR-4		12	15.000		

Consultants - FY'62 Sub-total $ 5.000.-

Even with a full staff of advisors many needed areas in this complex program would be neglected without extra assistance. Some instructors and consultants are currently being used from the ICA contract group at Turrialba and also from Project 39 at Lima, Perú. However, other consultants with more time and other abilities are needed. Those contemplated are as follows:

Extension Specialist in Community Improvement for 3 months.

Consultants - FY'63 Sub-total $ 5.000.-

The one Central Extension Communications Center and four Regional Centers need training and assistance on program development and materials production in all media.

Communication Consultant, 1 for 3 months (FY 63)

2. Participant Training FY'62 Sub-total $ 40.000.-

Type of Training	Place	AID No.	No. of Participants	Duration	Estimated Cost (US$
Supervision	Pto. Rico y U.S.	28	8	3 months	12.000
Home Improvement & Home Sanitation	Pto. Rico	40B	1	4 months	2.600
Poultry Husbandry Ext.Subject matter	TI Monterrey (Mex.)		1	4 months	480
Field Crops, Ext. Subject matter Spec.	Univ. Pto. Rico		2	4 months	5.200
Cooperativ. Ext. subject matter Spec.	Univ. Puerto Rico		1	4 months	2.600
Home Ec. and Rural Youth	U. S.	19	1	6 months	2.500
Trng. for Graduated in Home Economics	Pto. Rico		1	12 months	5.000
Leadership and Work with Rural Youth	Turrialba Costa Rica		2	15 days	500
Development of the Community Study and Observation	U.S. and Pto. Rico		1	4 months	2.600
Training for Graduated in Agric. Extension	Turrialba and Costa Rica		2	12 months	6.520

Participant Training - FY'63 US$ 30.000

Type of Training	Place	AID No.	No. of Participants	Duration	Estimated Cost (US$)
Supervision for L.A.	U.S. and Pto. Rico	28	7	3 months	8.550
Home Improvement & Sanitation	Pto.Rico	40B	1	4 months	2.600

Type of Training	Place	AID No.	No. of Particip.	Duration	Estimated Cost (US$)
Field Crops, subject matter Specialist	Pto. Rico		1	4 months	2.600
Cooperatives, Ext. Sub.matter Special.	Pto. Rico		1	4 months	2.600
Agriculture, Home Ec. & Youth, Ext. Trg.	U. S.	19	1	6 months	2.500
Graduate Study Home Economics	Pto. Rico		1	12 months	5.000
Leaders Workers with Rural Youth	Turrialba and Costa Rica		2	15 days	500
Community Improvement Study and Observation	U. S. and Pto. Rico		1	4 months	2.600
Graduate Study in Extension	Turrialba and Costa Rica		1	12 months	3.050

All participants return to supervise or to teach others.

3. Contract Service Requirements

None.

4. Supplies and Equipment

Plans are underway to support undergraduate training for Extension in 7 Colleges of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, to support the Ministry of Agriculture in the establishment of a new venture in induction training of incoming extension workers, and to train and equip communications specialists for the National Communications Center and the four Regional Communications Centers. Supplies and equipment needs include a varityper, a multilith (Model 120 W), photo-mechanical and equipment for training in their use and for producing training materials. Included are also miscellaneous supplies and other training costs such as library supplies and educational aids.

These costs for FY-63 will be $ 20.000.-

5. Description of other Costs

These costs are for travel costs of U.S. technicians.

FY 1962 $ 11.000.-

FY 1963 $ 9.000.-

6. For Cooperative Services

None.

7. Local Currency

None.

E. Nature of Cooperation Country's Contribution in Agricultural Extension

CY 1962

Over $2.000.000 dollars are provided by the Colombian Government to support various Agricultural Extension Services.

	Personnel	Colombian Pesos
1. Ministry of Agriculture National, state and local	175	$3.132.000.oo

	Personnel	Colombian Ps.
2. CVC and Ministry of Agriculture State and local	40	1,400.000.oo
3. State of Boyacá and Ministry and 1/2 of STACA's contribution State and local	20	400.000.oo
4. States of Antioquia, Boyacá, Bolívar Caldas, Santander and Tolima State and local	120	2,000.000.oo
5. The entities in Coffee, Cotton and Tobacco Programs For Ext. programs other than these specific crops	240	5.000.000.oo
6. STACA Ministry of Agriculture contribution only national, state and local	12	400.000.oo
7. Universities of Palmira, Manizales and Medellín Extension professors and pilot operations	6	200.000.oo
Total,.....$		12.532.000.oo

8. In addition to the above 7 items, which are considered to be distinctly extension work, the Ministry of Agriculture conducts many campaigns as: cacao, pastures, fruits, sheep etc.

These are presumed to be educational in nature, as distinguished from regulatory work.

These amounts equal	Pesos	5.400.000.oo
Exchange rate August 1961 - 1 US Dollar = 8.50 C.ps		2.100.000.oo

9. Not Extension work, but directly related to supplying data and information is the Agricultural Research Program of the Ministry of Agriculture Cost pesos 12,000.000.oo

F. Contribution from other Sources and Relationship to other Projects

1. The Kellog Foundation supplies one agricultural economist and extension advisor to the Facultad de Agronomía at Medellín.

2. FAO supplies 4 agricultural economists and 1 rural sociologist to the Universidad del Valle at Cali. A part of their work will be to advise with the CVC to develop a TVA education program in farm and home development and community development, working largely through the CVC Extension program.

G. Financial Considerations

No major pipeline considerations are involved in this project. the pipeline shown for FY 1961 and 1962 is the result of the delay in receipt of advices of charge for participants.

Proposed U.S. contributions for future years amount to $624.000 which represents costs of U.S. advisory technician, participant training and some commodities. The projects are scheduled for phasing out in FY 1966.

The sources of cooperating government and private funds are summarized in detail in Section E above. The amounts shown in Section E have been budgeted by the various national and state governments and autonomous entities. An indication of the increased emphasis in providing support in agriculture is indicated by the increase in the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture from Ps.55,000.000.oo to Ps. $ 97.000.000.oo.

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

A copy of this E-1 was given to and discussed with Dr. José Ricaurte García, National Director of Extension in the Ministry of Agriculture. He is in agreement. Also, since he is in charge of Extension, if and when there is approval of this project, all planning and details of their development automatically falls to him and his associates' approval and direction.

It is understood that the financial contributions proposed under this project are contingent upon the availability of U.S. and GOC. funds and such other factors as may arise.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. GOAL I	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING 514-A-19 (514-19-906 & 514-11-907A11)		

1 PROJECT BEGINS FY 1953 ENDS FY 1966

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000) Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations (1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) Joint MSP Counterpart Funds	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	(C) Other External Financing	(D) Numbers of People (1) Technicians Authorized Non-Contract	Contract	(2) Participants Non-Contract U.S.	3rd Country	Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.	487	369	53			65				468								
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds		103	86	7			10												
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.	103	86	7			10				125				5		4	1	
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	145	107	25			13				148				6		6		
D. Budget Year FY 1963	DG	145	107	25			13				200				6		6		
E. All Subsequent Years	DG	435																	
F. Total All Years	--	1,315																	

2 Dollar Obligation and Expenditure

FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY 1961 (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY 1962 (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/62
All Prior Years	T.C.	460		54	-27				27	15	12		12	12	0
Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.				103				103	85	18		18	18	0
Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											145	145	120	25
TOTAL		460		54	76				130	100	30	145	175	150	25

Problems Addressed:

I Education and Training
V Basic Data

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 4 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Activity

The purpose of this activity is to provide program supervision, administrative services, guidance, and over-all planning for the cooperative agricultural technical assistance program in Colombia. This project is necessary to assure that the objectives of the Food and Agriculture Program are constantly directed, in close coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, toward achieving a high level of agricultural and social development in Colombia. All Food and Agriculture Division projects under this activity are designed and planned to significantly improve agricultural productivity and rural living conditions in Colombia within the shortest time possible. This is being accomplished through constructive management and administration, sound evaluation, and effective planning based on social and economic research for all component Food and Agriculture activities. Its nature and the fulfillment of its objectives establish this project as a continuing and essential element throughout the duration of the cooperative agriculture program in Colombia. Current funding will be in line with present activity. In FY-1962 and 1963 this project will have a permanent staff of 6 technicians and 2 short-term consultants. Four of the permanent staff will direct their efforts to supervision, guidance and administrative services for all Food and Agriculture Division - Cooperative Service operations. Two, who are agricultural economists, will concentrate on surveys, reviews, planning and guidance towards accomplishment of the objectives of the agricultural program. All agriculture American technicians and Servicio-employed personnel work in comprehensive coordination, under the guidance of this project, to fulfill the general objectives of the entire Food and Agriculture Program.

B. Specific Activity Targets or Results Desired

1) To develop, through proper planning, direct and coordinate a program of technical cooperation assistance to agriculture with specific emphasis among other elements of agricultural development, on (a) agrarian reform and land tenure; (b) agricultural credit including supervised credit; (c) cooperatives; (d) farm management; and (e) marketing.

2) To present an example of efficient administration, sound management, research and planning in order to develop the administrative and supervisory capacities of counterpart staff through continuous supervisory instruction and on-the-job training.

3) To provide studies which will serve as guidelines for efficient implementation of Food and Agriculture projects in agrarian reform, social and agricultural education. Targets '1', '2' and '3' will continue throughout the life of the project.

4) To study (the study will be completed in CY-1962), develop and expand the scope of the agricultural credit program in Colombia.

5) To complete a socio-economic study of two or more potential areas of colonization now under consideration for the purpose of determining their economic feasibility in relation to other proposed agrarian reform projects (this study will be completed late in 1962 or early 1963).

6) To study and make recommendations for improvement of agricultural landlord-tenant relations.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

Studies have been instituted and completed in many aspects of agricultural economics, among which are agrarian reform, basic resources surveys, and cooperatives development. Technical assistance is being furnished to the Colombian Ministry of Agriculture and other Government Agencies in planning and developing agricultural programs, as well as assisting in the preparation of agricultural development loan requests to international lending agencies to help implement these plans. Definite progress has been made in establishing sound management and administrative controls throughout the program in accordance with well-defined policies and procedures. Effective use and development of

Colombian personnel is being accomplished through supervised on-the-job training and through the participant training program.

The major concern of this project is directed towards accomplishment of the objectives of the several projects of the Food and Agriculture Division.

D. Nature of U.S. Contribution

From 1954 to 1961 the U.S. contribution to this project totalled $588,000. For FY-1962 and FY-1963, the U.S. contribution to this project will be $145,000 each year. The permanent staff of six technicians is composed of: 1) the Food and Agriculture Officer and the Deputy Food and Agriculture Officer, who will provide the agriculture program with over-all leadership and guidance, 2) the Business Manager and the Assistant Business Manager, who, with their staff, will provide management and administrative services, and 3) an Agricultural Economist Advisor, and an Agricultural Economist assistant, who develop surveys, reviews and plans for the program. Funds are included for two consultants to be employed for a period of three months each. One consultant will be a marketing advisor to assist in planning for the development of a media for reporting marketing news and crop information through the Ministry of Agriculture. The other consultant, an agricultural research laboratory advisor, will work with the "Instituto de Investigaciones Tecnológicas" in developing improved methods for food preservation and remedying related marketing problems. A tabulated summary of staffing and required funding follows:-

a) Technicians and Consultants:

	FY-1962 No.	FY-1962 Cost	FY-1963 No.	FY-1963 Cost
Permanent Staff	6	97,000	6	97,000
Consultants	2	10,000	2	10,000
Total		$107,000		$107,000

b) Training Requirements:

	FY-1962	FY-1963
Provisions of 12 months U.S. training in (1) agricultural economics for one participant from the Ministry of Agriculture, and (2) one other candidate	10,000	10,000
Shorter period of training for two more participants, for training in Agricultural Economics or Rural Sociology, 12 months	5,000	5,000
Shorter period training in Agricultural Economics for six candidates in third country for 3 months	10,000	10,000
Total	$25,000	$25,000

c) Other Costs:

	FY-1962	FY-1963
1) Two bilingual secretaries: One for the Director and one for the Business Manager	6,000	6,000
2) Local travel costs for U.S. technicians of this project	7,000	7,000
Total	$13,000	$13,000

Grand Total: Technicians, Consultants, Participants and Other Costs -	$145,000	$145,000

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

In Calendar Year 1961 the Government of Colombia contributed $55,000 to this project through joint funds of the cooperative service. Like amounts were contributed in past years.

There are 54 Colombian personnel presently assigned to this activity paid from cooperative service joint funds. GOC funding to this project is expected to remain at the same general level in future years.

F. Contributions from Other Sources

The project benefits from a close working relationship with other international aid agencies as specific studies and special programs have been carried out in collaboration with the Kellog Foundation, the FAO, and the World Bank. These contributions have been in the form of technical collaboration and cooperation and not in the form of loans or grants.

G. Financial Considerations

In addition to U.S. Government funding of the project, a substantial portion of its operations is supported by Colombian contributionsto the Cooperative Service. There is no pipeline problem nor is there pending any significant amount of unliquidated obligations.

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

The GOC concurs in scope and principle to all aspects of the project and recognizes that funding of the E-1 is contingent upon concurrence of AID/Washington and availability of allocations.

It is further understood that financial contributions proposed under this project are based upon availability of U.S. and cooperating entity funds and such other factors as may arise.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. GOAL I	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING TRAINING AND DEMONSTRATION 514-A-19 (514-19-919 A11)		

1 PROJECT BEGINS FY 1959 ENDS FY 1964

	(A) Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(B) (1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) Joint ~~MSP Counterpart~~ Funds	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	(C) Other External Financing	(D) (1) Technicians Authorized Non-Contract	(1) Technicians Authorized Contract	(2) Participants Non-Contract U.S.	(2) Participants Non-Contract 3rd Country	(2) Participants Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.	213	185	9			19				163								
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.	89	83	3			3				150				4		1		
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	95	75	15			5				110				5		3		
D. Budget Year FY 1963	DG	110	90	15			5								5		3		
E. All Subsequent Years	DG	114																	
F. Total All Years	--	621																	

2

Dollar Obligation and Expenditure — FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY 1961 (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY 1962 (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/62
All Prior Years	T.C.	204		16	-7				9	7	2		2	2	-
Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.				89				89	78	11		11	11	-
Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											95	95	75	20
TOTAL	--	204		16	82				98	85	13	95	108	88	20

Problems Addressed:

I Education and Training

II Agricultural Productivity and Agrarian Reform

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 5 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Activity

This is a training and demonstration project. Its purpose is to improve the agriculture of Colombia by engineering methods, especially in irrigation and mechanization. For maximum effect and country-wide impact, this is done by training personnel from various parts of the country, and by providing demonstrations of better methods. In Cali, the Cauca Valley Corporation has a large irrigation project under construction. A USOM water resources engineer there is advising CVC technicians on the planning and organization of irrigation districtsand on the field application of water. Near Barranquilla, at the lower end of the Magdalena river valley, a demonstration farm is now being established. On this 630 hectare farm a training school is nearing completion and classes have started. The farm and the training center are being operated as a unit, each augmenting the other. In addition, other STACA projects have begun to use the farm as a nucleus for their activities in Northern Colombia. This will be increased as soon as the facilities of the training center are completed and short courses, field days and demonstrations can be organized and conducted. There is no other enterprise of this kind in the country, and the need is the same as existed for agricultural extension in the U.S. many years ago, and the approach parallels the use today of demonstration farms on large irrigation projects in the Western United States. Irrigation will play a very fundamental and important role in the Agrarian Reform Program because it will greatly increase the productivity of many land holdings already under cultivation, as well as being essential to maximum production in many new areas opened up for colonization. Therefore, this project will make direct contributions to the Agrarian Reform Program by teaching and demonstrating improved irrigation methods and water utilization, plus the training of machinery operators and mechanics needed in the tremendous task of land reclamation required in opening up new areas.

B. Specific Activity Targets or End Results Desired

1) To train the farmers on the Roldanillo-Toro project of the CVC in techniques of field application of irrigation water and in the management of their own irrigation district.

2) Establishment of a 1580 acre Demonstration Farm. This is now about 85% complete, and includes land clearing and leveling, construction of a complete irrigation and drainage system and construction of roads, fences, and building with electricity, water and sewage, and storage, shop and living facilities. This is expected to be completed by the end of FY-1963.

3) Establishment of a Training Center. Build and equip classroom, shops, storage buildings and living facilities for 100 students and 10 instructors and supervisors, obtain training aids, and instructional material and train instructors. This work is about 85% complete, classes have started and the school should be in full operation by December, 1962.

4) Development of a Training Program for Farm Machinery Operators and Mechanics. A Six-month course has been prepared and has started with 15 students. Training manuals have been written in Spanish and film strips translated. Shop facilities are being installed. Programs of shorter duration are also being prepared.

5) Development of a Training Program for Engineers. As there are no schools in Colombia with a curriculum in Agricultural Engineering, graduate engineers in other branches (e.g. Civil, Mechanical) will be given a post-graduate program at the training center, specializing in irrigation and drainage. The course is 60% complete, and is expected to begin in 1962.

6) Set up Spare Parts and Shop Records System, and Train Personnel in Operation. The records system is complete. On-the-job training is being given to employees in the shop. The observation of and an opportunity to work with this system is part of the training program.

7) Operation and Management of the Demonstration Farm.
Give demonstrations in agronomic practices, fertilizers, insecticides, weed control as well as in the engineering phases. This will increase as other STACA projects begin activities on the farm, and the extension center is located there.

8) Conduct Training Program for Farm Machinery Operators and Mechanics. Training began in July, 1961. The full-scale training program of 50 full-time trainees each 6 months is being initiated in FY-1962.

The need for this type of training is so tremendous in Colombia that it is believed the center will be continued for an indefinite period of time. Present plans are for STACA to operate the training center until the end of 1964, at which time it will be continued under the auspices of the GOC, most likely under the direct control of the Agrarian Reform Institute now being formed.

9) Construct Facilities for Extension Sector. An office building, scheduled for completion in October 1962, will have space for 4 extension personnel and 2 residences will be built to house them. An exhibition building for use in extension demonstrations and field days is expected to be finished by July 1962. An auditorium for convening meetings of farmers is already available; it is also used as a student auditorium.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

1) Work accomplished to date:
The Ministry of Agriculture has obtained a farm of 640 hectares (1580 acres) and turned it over to STACA for development into a demonstration farm and training center, with the understanding that its functions will be continued after the project has ended. This farm is within the boundaries of an irrigation district of about 20,000 hectares financed under PL 480 funds, and on which construction began in November 1961. The farm is called San Joaquín and is located 35 kilometers south of Barranquilla. It will be a pilot farm for this area - a model of agronomic and irrigation practices.

The land in the demonstration farm was covered with dense brush and trees, which have been cleared. A pump was installed to lift water for irrigation from the Magdalena River, and the canals, the drainage system and most of the irrigation structures have been completed. A sprinkler irrigation was installed and is in use. About 500 hectares will be in crop this season. Schedules for the training courses have been completed, and training manuals and film strips have been prepared, in Spanish. The training center, consisting of shops, classrooms, dormitories, mess-hall, office, residences for instructors and administrators, electricity, water, sewage, roads and streets, is practically complete.

A water resource engineer has been assigned to the Cauca Valley Corporation (CVC) and planning is well advanced for organization of the first irrigation district, known as "Roldanillo - El Toro".

2) Work Remaining to be Done
Complete the training center; continue the training of Colombian personnel, especially those on the management level, so they will be prepared to carry on the work after termination of project in 1964.

Assist in organization and management of two or more irrigation districts in the Cauca Valley.

3) Progress Toward Achievement of Project Targets

Many engineers, assistants and machine operators and service men have received on-the-job training, in addition to the students enrolled in the training courses. Kenaf is being developed as an export crop (in addition to within-country use). Work has been started on developing Yuca, also as an export crop.

D. Nature of the U.S. Contribution

In Fy's 56-60 the U.S. contributed 2 farm machinery specialists, and an agricultural engineer in FY's 59 to 61. In addition, a hydraulic engineer attached to project 14-11-207, "Preliminary Studies", spent 75% of his time in FY's 57-58-59 on this project. An irrigation engineer was assigned during FY's 61 and 62. The U.S. has also contributed close to 50% of the joint funds shown on the financial summary page. These funds have been used to buy vehicles, machinery and parts, and hire personnel for the project. Earnings from operation have been used to purchase additional equipment.

1) Staff Requirements

	FY 1962	FY 1963
Agricultural Engineering Advisor 0890.00, position No. 90, FSR-3, Chief of Project. Responsible for administration and technical supervision of entire program and project organization and activities	18,000	20,000
Agricultural Engineering Advisor 0890.00, position No. 15, FSR-4. Responsible for development and supervision of engineering training program and planning, and construction of the irrigation system on the demonstration farm	16,000	18,000
Agricultural Engineering Advisor (Farm Machinery) 0890.02, position No. 13 FSR-4. Responsible for development and supervision of training program for farm machinery operators and mechanics, and supervise machinery operation	14,000	18,000
Agricultural Heavy Machinery Specialist 1651.02, position No. 14, FSR-5. Supervise and conduct training program in the shop for farm machinery operators and mechanics. To maintain parts room and records system for control of parts and supplies and train personnel in its operation. To maintain system for procurement of parts and supplies	12,000	16,000
Water Resources Engineer 0813.01, position No. 87, FSR-4. To set up requirements of on-the-farm irrigation for an irrigation project now under construction. To investigate conditions, evaluate needs, and plans and recommendations for field application of water, and develop an irrigation district organization	15,000	18,000
Total	$75,000	$90,000

2) Training Requirements

	FY 1962	FY 1963
Provision for 12 months training in the U.S. for 3 participants in agricultural engineering. Training will be mainly in layout construction planning and maintaining of irrigation and drainage systems and water utilization at the farm level. Trainees will be graduates in engineering from Colombian institutions and upon return to Colombia will be engaged in teaching and advising farmers in the areas of work mentioned above	15,000	15,000

3) Contract Services

None.

4) Description of Other Costs

	FY 1962	FY 1963
Local travel and transportation of U.S. technicians	5,000	5,000

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

The GOC has provided sites and part of the physical plant and some equipment for 2 machinery pools. It has contributed about 50% of the joint funds. The pool earnings have been used to increase the machinery available. These pools were deactivated in 1959-60 and the equipment and trained personnel were transferred to this new project. A cooperative agreement has been signed with the Ministry of Agriculture by which it furnished the site for the training center and demonstration farm.

In FY 1963 the GOC will:

1. Provide a demonstration farm of approximately 1600 acres with irrigation water available.
2. Provide the land for the training center.
3. Other facilities and personnel as required for the development of this project.

F. Contributions from Other Sources

None.

G. Financial Considerations

The total U.S. contributions to this project will be approximately $628,000 for the FYs 1960 through 1964; the largest amount will be for cost of U.S. technicians, as the project will be self supporting in operational costs. The GOC contribution will be mostly for the land for the farm and training center. The value of the land in its undeveloped state is about $50,000 and its value after development $350,000. This land is within an irrigation project financed by PL 480 funds and the demonstration farm will contribute to the success of that project by providing leadership and demonstration of proper agricultural practices and farm management. By the close of FY-1962 the training center and demonstration farm will be well established. After this happens, income from the center and farm should reduce the necessity for further joint-fund assistance. The number of U.S. technicians will be reduced as Colombian personnel are trained to take over their work. The project should terminate at the end of FY-1964.

Pipeline Considerations - None.

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

The plans incorporated in this E-1 and extended in the Project Work Plan have been approved by officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Caja de Crédito Agrario, Industrial y Minero. Specifically, the plans were prepared by the Chief of Project after consultation with the Technical director of the Ministry of Agriculture, principal officials of the Caja Agraria, and USOM advisors who have had from 2 to 5 years experience in the operation of machinery pools in Colombia, and in the training of personnel in irrigated and mechanized agriculture.

Contributions proposed under this project by the USOM and the GOC are contingent upon the availability of U.S. and GOC funds and such other factors as may arise.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109 (6-59)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. GOAL I (See below)	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION 514-F-31 (514-31-031 A11)		

1

PROJECT BEGINS FY 1961
ENDS FY 1964

	Function of Funds	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000) (1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations (1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	(C) Other External Financing	(D) Numbers of People (1) Technicians Authorized: Non-Contract	(1) Technicians Authorized: Contract	(2) Participants: Non-Contract U.S.	(2) Participants: Non-Contract 3rd Country	(2) Participants: Contract
A. All Prior Years	S.A.	250				250													
	T.C.	114		114		-								80					
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.	24	-	24										20	-		6	-	
C. Operational Year FY 1962	D.G.	32	24	6			2							4	1		2	-	
D. Budget Year FY 1963	D.G.	27	25	-			2							-	1		-	-	
E. All Subsequent Years	D.G.	10												-					
F. Total All Years	S.A.	250																	
	Other	207												104					

2

FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/60	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/60	(B) Actual Year FY (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/62
Dollar Obligation and Expenditure: All Prior Years	S.A.			250					250	130	120		120	120	-
	T.C.	84		40	-10				30	24	6		6	6	
Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.				24				24	2	22		22	20	2
Operational Year FY 1962	D.G.											32	32	22	10
TOTAL	S.A.	-		250	-				250	130	120	-	120	120	-
	Other	84		40	14				54	26	28	32	60	48	12

Problems Addressed:

I Education and Training

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Project

The purpose of this project is to improve and expedite the planning, construction, maintenance and operation of roads in Colombia, through (a) coordination with U.S. agencies which may lend money to GOC for work in this field; (b) technical advice and guidance to the Ministry of Public Works in all parts of its functions; (c) providing means whereby employees of GOC receive training in (1) highway engineering and (2) operation of construction equipment.

In connection with Colombia's land reform activities, a program of colonization and resettlement is in progress; details are described in the Agriculture programs. Basic to the success of colonization is provision of roads to connect the colonies with their markets. GOC is seeking financial aid (loans) from U.S. lending agencies to construct some of the needed roads. The lending agencies require assurance from both GOC and USOM that work proposed to be financed by them is economically sound, well planned and that GOC is capable of executing the works and operating them upon completion. To provide these assurances is a principal aspect of this project. To the extent that preparation of individual road-construction plans will extend over several years, this is a continuing activity.

B. Specific Activity Targets or End Results of the Project

1. With respect to the projects for which loans may be requested:

   (a) The development of plans and a system of planning for secondary roads of a type and cost appropriate to developing agricultural areas.

   (b) Improved construction practices and revision of specifications to modernize construction methods.

   (c) Currently 12 road projects in five colonization areas are under consideration; their total length is more than 600 kms. It is expected that not more than two projects will be reached during FY's 1962 and 1963, 200 kms total length probable cost $15,000,000.

2. With respect to Technical Assistance to Ministry

   The Ministry of Public Works will be taught the best techniques and practices that have been found and/or developed in U.S. This will result in more efficient use of the nation's resources as well as of the financial aid provided by U.S. lending agencies.

3. With respect to Training of GOC Employees

   (a) Funds in the budget will defray the training costs of two highway engineers in U.S. for 6 months each during FY-1962.

   (b) It is expected that 100 operators of heavy construction equipment will be trained in FY's 1962 and 1963, through use of equipment donated by U.S. to the Pan-American Highway Training Center.

   (c) As an incidental by-product of (b) above, a short length (15 kms) of the Pan-American Highway will be built.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

1. Plans for one project of 92 kms of road have been completed; application for loan was once submitted to DLF, and has been revised for resubmission. Plans for a second project of 100 kms are being developed with intent to apply to DLF for financing; this project is less than 50% complete.

2. General technical guidance has been chiefly in the details of preparation of the plans now completed; several improved techniques were introduced. A large number of individual items of advice and assistance have been rendered to all branches of the Ministry.

3. Since 1954, 42 engineers have been trained in U.S. under AID auspices; three are presently in training with two training grants budgeted for FY-1962.

For the training of equipment operators, $250,000 worth of heavy equipment has been provided (1960 fiscal year funds); a "class" of 21 students is now being trained.

D. Nature of U.S. Contribution

In prior years the U.S. has provided funds primarily for participant training and in addition, funds were provided for the purchase of heavy construction equipment for the Pan-American Highway Training Center.

(i) Staffing Requirements

	1962	1963
1 Highway Engineer Pos. 0108 - 12 months.	$ 19,000	$ 20,000
1 Highway Bridge Engineer Consultant 6 weeks.	2,500	
1 Highway Engineer Economist 6 weeks.	2,500	
1 Engineer Specialist in Electronic computer techniques, 3 months.		5,000

(ii) Training Requirements

2 Engineer employees of GOC to be trained in U.S. for 6 months.	6,000	

(iii) Other Costs

Local travel and professional supplies and equipment.	2,000	2,000

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

GOC performs preliminary and construction engineering on the projects developed and provides office space, motor transportation and clerical aid to U.S. technicians. For participant trainees, GOC pays costs of international transportation and salaries while in training and guarantees a job upon completion of training. GOC maintains the heavy equipment that has been given by U.S.

F. Contributions from Other Sources and Relationship to Other Projects

There is an application pending with the DLF for a loan of 35 million pesos for costs of a road in the Caquetá construction plan. The Darién Sub-Committee of the Pan-American Highway Committee is providing a few thousand dollars to supplement the budget of GOC in the construction of the Pan-American Highway.

G. Financial Considerations

All costs of GOC are met by appropriations to the Ministry of Public Works by the Country's Congress. Export-Import Bank has loaned GOC $44.9 million, 13 million of which is planned to be spent on road programs. IBRD/IDA has made a loan of $39 million to be spent on roads.

H. Cooperating Country-USOM Coordination

It is understood that financial contributions proposed under this project are based upon availability of U.S. and cooperating entity funds and such other factors as may arise.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109 (6-59)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. GOAL I (See below)	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE CIVIL AVIATION 514-F-37 (514-37-005 A11)		

1

PROJECT BEGINS FY 1954
ENDS FY 1965

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000)								(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations					(C)	(D) Numbers of People				
	Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	Other External Financing	(1) Technicians Authorized: Non-Contract	(1) Technicians Authorized: Contract	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: U.S.	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: 3rd Country	(2) Participants: Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.	276	173	80		-	23							53					
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.	84	48	28			8							31	2		10		
C. Operational Year FY 1962	D.G.	130	70	30		25	5							54	4		10		
D. Budget Year FY 1963	D.G.	100	75	20			5							100	4		7		
E. All Subsequent Years	D.G.	100												100					
F. Total All Years	--	690												338					

2

	FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior: (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/60	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/60	(B) Actual Year FY: (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY: (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/62
Dollar Obligation and Expenditure	All Prior Years	T.C.	224		73	-21				52	25	27		27	27	-
	Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.				84				84	9	75		75	60	15
	Operational Year FY 1962	D.G.											130	130	30	100
	TOTAL	--	224		73	63				136	34	102	130	232	117	115

Problems Addressed:

I Education and Training

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 10 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Activity

The purpose of the Civil Aviation activity is to assist the Government of Colombia in the establishment, organization and administration of the governmental agencies required for development of an adequate civil air transportation system; regulation of air commerce; promotion of safety in air commerce; installation and operation of air navigation facilities and aeronautical services, and the creation and operation of a unified system of air traffic control. This is a continuing activity for which recurrent annual funding is required. The Government of Colombia is providing funds for construction, maintenance and operation of 75 airports, 50 radio-beacons, 55 ATC Tower/Stations, and for the administration and operation of its two civil aviation agencies. The United States is providing the services of technicians to assist the host government in the planning for aeronautical systems, the organization of civil aviation agencies and for the training of personnel. The importance of civil aviation to the over-all development of Colombia is indicated by Exhibit 1 which shows the relationship of civil air transport activities of various Latin American countries. Aviation is a significant Colombian industry in itself which provides employment to about 15,000 persons.

B. Specific Activity Targets or End Results of the Project

This activity contemplates the establishment by 1965 of government civil aviation agencies organized, established and operating in such a manner as to effectively accomplish the broad objectives described in A above. In addition to technical assistance in the development of basic laws, regulations and procedures pertaining to civil aviation, this project is directed to the following specific end results:

1. Improvement of 20 existing and establishment and operation of 25 new facilities required for safe air navigation - to be completed during 1963.

2. Establishment and operation of 35 aeronautical communications facilities and services required for collection of distribution of meteorological and flight data - to be completed by 1964.

3. Continuing coordination of civil and military planning for establishment and operation of aeronautical facilities.

4. Development, publication and enforcement of standards and regulations required for safety of flight - to be completed by 1963.

5. Establishment and operation of an Air Traffic system adequate for control of civil and military aircraft operating in designated air space- to be completed in 1964.

6. Development of a continuing training program for first-country instruction of the specialists required for 1, 2, 4, and 5 above, and the installation and operation of the national facilities required for such training; provision of U.S. participant training for those special areas and levels for which local training would not be feasible - to be completed by 1965.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

1. Work Accomplished to Date

From the beginning of commercial aviation in 1919 until 1954, the individual Colombian airline companies had to construct, maintain, and operate their own airfields, navigation aids, communication facilities, and aeronautical services. Destructive competitive practices and severe operating conditions, which resulted in a long list of defunct airline companies, hindered the normal development of air transportations. In 1954, the Government purchased 70 of the principal airfields of the country from the airline owners and undertook a program of developing airport facilities required for the encouragement

and development of necessary air transportation. In May 1954 one U.S. technician was assigned to USOM to advise Colombia on its airport improvement program. He aided in the planning and construction of 8 new airports and the improvement of 8 existing airports. The airport construction and maintenance sub-project was terminated as a full time activity in December 1957. Beginning in April 1958, the activities listed in B 1,2,3,5, and 6 have been carried on as full time activities. Broad planning has been accomplished for the installation and operation of aeronautical communications, navigation aids and air traffic control. Six new navigational aids have been installed, and site evaluations have been completed for six more. Thirty-four aviation technicians have received technical training in the United States since 1954; all except one are still working for GOC in Civil Aviation. Five firemen have received USOM provided training in Puerto Rico and ten airport firemen received special courses in aircraft fire fighting at Albrook AFB provided through cooperation and assistance of the Caribbean Air Command. Of these 15 firemen, 14 are still working for GOC. Forty-five technicians have received local technical training; none of these has left government service. Recommendations made by U.S. advisors for reorganization of the Airports Corporation and for organization of the Department of Civil Aeronautics as a civil agency were adopted by Colombia. Close coordination exists between civil and military personnel in the planning for installation of aeronautical facilities. See Exhibits 2,3,4, and 5 for examples of specific accomplishments.

2. Work Remaining to be Done

The Colombian government has purchased U.S. $3,000,000 worth of new communications and air navigation facilities which have yet to be installed. Additional procedures for maintenance and operation have to be developed. At least 100 Colombian technicians will require training for maintenance and operation of aeronautical facilities and services. The sub-project for development and enforcement of standards and regulations required for safety of flight is being initiated at the beginning of FY-1962 with the preparation of safety standards and regulations and procedures for enforcement yet to be accomplished. The Government of Colombia is planning to construct two new airports involving expenditure of US$10,000,000; short term U. S. technical assistance in this area will be required. A national aviation training institution must be organized, established and operated to provide the qualified personnel needed to carry out the Government's responsibilities in civil aviation.

3. Progress Toward Achievement of Targets

The essential government agencies have been established, regulations are being developed and procedures for operation are being formulated. GOC has purchased large amounts of modern aeronautical communications and navigation equipment, which is being installed. The GOC has increased its staff of civil aviation personnel from 50 to 1,600 since 1954. Significant progress has been made in technical training. The over-all technical assistance project is 70% complete. Exhibit 6 gives a graphical history of the civil aviation activity.

D. Nature of the U.S. Contribution

From 1954 through 1961 the U.S. provided $360,000 mainly for U.S. technicians and participant training costs with a small amount for training devices and materials. Requirements for 1962 and 1963 are:

(i) Staff Requirements

Position Title	1962	1963
One Chief Civil Aviation Assistant Group	18,500	18,000
One Electronic Engineer	19,500	23,000
One Air Operations Specialist ATC	12,500	17,000
One Aviation Safety Officer	19,500	17,000

(ii) Training Requirements (U.S.)

No. Participants	Type Training	No. Mos.	Cost 1962	Cost 1963
3	Electronic Equipment	6	10,000	-
3	Air Traffic Control	5	8,500	8,500

No. Participants	Type Training	No. Mos.	Cost 1962	Cost 1963
4	Aviation Safety	5	$ 11,500	$ 11,500
			$ 30,000	$ 20,000

(iii) Contract Service Requirements : None

(iv) Supplies and Equipment Requirements

	1962	1963
Audio-visual equipment, special aeronautical training devices, films, and texts.	$ 25,000	None

(v) Other Costs

	1962	1963
Per diem for U.S. technicians	$ 2,500	$ 2,500
One chauffeur official vehicle	1,000	1,000
Maintenance gas and oil one vehicle	500	500
Office equipment and supplies	1,000	1,000
Total :	$ 5,000	$ 5,000

These are indirect dollar costs - all costs paid in local currency.

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

In FY-1962 and 1963 GOC will: construct a building in which all government aviation training activities will be centralized; supply instructors for local training activities; complete installation of US$3,000,000 in new communications and navigation equipment; recruit and train additional personnel; furnish office space and materials; provide local travel for U.S. technicians; and provide aircraft for flight inspection and airborne technical surveys. GOC will spend an average of Col.$40,000,000 on construction (25,000,000) and operation (15,000,000) of civil aeronautical facilities and services. Of this amount Col.$23,000,000 will be received from the annual national budget and the balance from operating revenues and other services. In 1954 the Government of Colombia's contribution to the development of Civil Aviation consisted of a small staff of personnel engaged in licensing and keeping records of aircraft and airmen. The agency operated under the Ministry of War on contributions from the Air Force budget. At that time, the airlines had to construct, maintain and operate their own airport and airway facilities. Today the Government employs nearly 1600 full time personnel in its civil aviation agencies, and owns and operates 75 airports, 55 flight service stations and 50 radio beacons. The Government is making a great effort to encourage the development of civil aviation and is expected to continue to expand its civil aviation activities in future years.

F. Contributions from Other Sources

Two Colombian specialists will receive training in Meteorology under ICAO sponsorship at the Mexico City Aeronautical Center. Colombia pays the living costs of the trainees and pays a tuition fee.

G. Financial Considerations

Analysis of pipeline: the unliquidated obligations to be carried into the following fiscal years arise from 1) the delay in receipt of advice of charges for the salaries of the participating agency technicians and 2) the training segment which involves long-term training resulting in receipt of charges in the following fiscal year. Further financing will be required to provide for orderly and complete termination of the activity. Two U.S. technicians will be provided in FY-1964 and one in FY-1965, which will be the termination of this activity.

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

The plans embodied in this E-1 and extended in the Project Work Plan have been coordinated with the Chief of the Administrative Department of Civil Aeronautics. It is understood that the financial contributions proposed under this project by the United States and Colombia are contingent upon the availability of funds and such other factors as may arise.

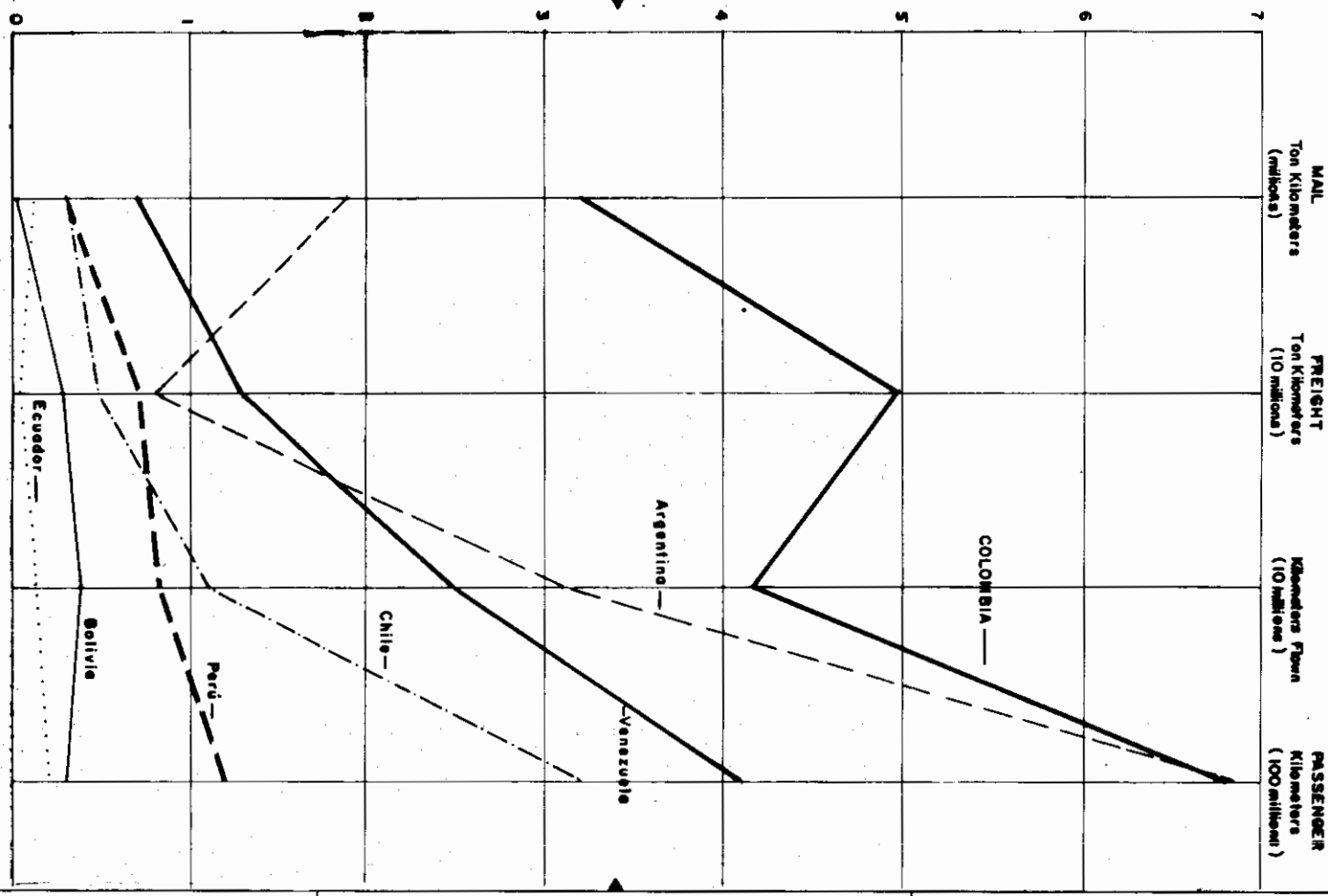

EXHIBIT I - Comparison of Colombian Civil Aviation in 1959 with certain other South American countries.

Exhibit 2 - Bogotá Eldorado International Airport

Sheet 6 of 10 sheets to this Project

Exhibit 3 - Air Traffic Control Tower Training Laboratory

Sheet 7 of 10 sheets to this Project

Exhibit 4 - Communications Training Laboratory

Sheet 8 of 10 sheets to this Project

Exhibit 5 - U.S. Military Aid Radar Being Maintained and Operated by Civil Aviation Personnel - For Joint Use and Training.

FISCAL YEAR	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962*
Number of U.S. Technicians Assigned	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	1.3	3.0
Number of U.S. Participants	1	0	4	7	4	7	12	9	10
U.S. Contribution (X US$ 1,000)	5	15	20	26	60	81	90	85	130
Number of GOC Civil Aviation Employees	50*	300*	500*	1200	1300	1500	1600	1745	1900
GOC Expenditures Equipment & Constructions (X P$ 1,000,000)	6.0	30.0	50.0	25.1	25.9	19.0	18.6	31.6	23.0
GOC Expenditures Salaries & Operating Costs (X P$ 1,000,000)	0.6*	1.2*	2.0*	6.2	7.2	9.3	15.5	17.2	18.3

* Estimated

Exhibit 6 - Graphical History of Civil Aviation Activity

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. GOAL I (see below)	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT 514-J-27 (514-27-028 A11)		

1

PROJECT BEGINS FY 1959
ENDS FY 1965

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000)								(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations					(C)	(D) Numbers of People				
	Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	Other External Financing	(1) Technicians Authorized: Non-Contract	(1) Technicians Authorized: Contract	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: U.S.	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: 3rd Country	(2) Participants: Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.	102	24	23	43	-	12												
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.	62	19	10	23	-	10								1		2	4	
C. Operational Year FY 1962	DG	149	26	16	94	10	3								2		2	5	
D. Budget Year FY 1963	DG	180	33	27	105	10	5								2		14	-	
E. All Subsequent Years	DG	320																	
F. Total All Years	--	843																	

2

Dollar Obligation and Expenditure	FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior: (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/60	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/60	(B) Actual Year FY 1961: (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY 1962: (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/62
	All Prior Years	T.C.	60		47	-5				42	39	3		3	3	-
	Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.				62				62	36	26		26	26	-
	Operational Year FY 1962	DG											149	149	69	80
	TOTAL	--	60		47	57				104	75	29	149	178	98	80

Problems Addressed:

I Education and Training
III Industrial Productivity with Emphasis on Export Promotion
IV Investment

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Project

This project continues to support the management training program initiated last year to lay a foundation for the development of a corps of "middle management". The strategic aims of this project are: the development of job creating activities, better preparation of Colombians for new job opportunities, improve efficiency in the use of capital, plant, machinery and labor force and to induce a higher out-put of goods and services of quality at fair prices. The project supports training in the fundamentals of business administration by extending the services, for another year, of the four technicians retained in FY-1962 to give instruction in Industrial Organization, Accounting and Cost Accounting, Labor Relations, Production Engineering, Marketing and Sales Management. The in-service training thus provided will prepare a number of participants who take all of these courses for high administrative and executive positions, and enhance the technical competence of others who specialize in particular fields of management. To facilitate a relatively early reduction in technical support of management training, two participants will be sent to the U.S. for training for staff positions with INCOLDA. Training will be undertaken in labor relations and industrial engineering. The effort to induce higher levels of productivity in selected industries will be accentuated during the year. Special attention will be given the sawmill and lumber industries, food processing and packaging, and the leather goods industries.

B. Specific Activity Targets, or End Results of Program

1. Training in the fundamentals of business administration for about 300 managers; training in particular fields of administration for about 600 managers;
2. Improvements in productivity in three specific industries; and
3. Strengthening of INCOLDA as a self-supporting, professional organization, expanding its services to industry.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Target Goals

1. Work Accomplished to Date:
Training of supervisors is well organized in five cities by INCOLDA staff, and is being extended into smaller cities. All other phases of management training and productivity improvement are being implemented.

2. Work Remaining to be Done:
As the two-year program of basic training in business administration is terminated, support of this project is to be given on a diminishing basis with short-term technicians. Efforts to improve productivity in selected industries will be increased and broadened to include technical assistance in financing, marketing, product design and development. Additional participant training may also be required to improve the professional competence of the INCOLDA staff.

D. Nature of the U.S. Contribution

For prior fiscal years, the U.S. contributed the services of one Industry Officer to plan, organize and direct program activities, consultants and other technicians to conduct courses in business administration and assist in improving industrial productivity, and funds were provided for participant training of industrial groups and INCOLDA staff personnel - Cost $ 164,000.

In FY-1962, the services of the Industry Officer were augmented by an Assistant Industry Officer and consultants to carry forward management training activities; two participants were sent to the U.S. for observation and study - Cost $ 149,000.

For FY-1963

(i) Staff Requirements:

1 Industry Officer FSR-3 12 months	$ 18,000
1 Asst. Ind. Officer FSR-3 12 months	15,000
Total	$ 33,000

(ii) Training Requirements

2 Trainees in Industrial Engineering and Labor 10 months each for INCOLDA staff.	$ 12,000
12 Trainees in Industrial Productivity for Small industries.	15,000
Total :	$ 27,000

(iii) Contract Service Requirements

4 Technicians in business administration, 12 months each.	$ 80,000
1 Specialist in lumber and sawmill operations, 4 months.	9,000
1 Specialist, Food Processing and Packaging, 4 months.	9,000
1 Specialist, Leather Goods, 3 months.	7,000
Total:	$ 105,000

(iv) Supplies and Equipment Requirements

Books and Office Equipment as required $ 10,000

(v) Description of Other Costs

Local travel and per diem and miscellaneous supplies $ 5,000

These expenses will be financed with U.S. dollars converted to local currency and paid in local currency.

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

GOC will make no contribution to this program.

F. Contribution from Other Sources, and Relationship to Other Projects

With the expansion of the management training program, INCOLDA's contribution will increase. Principal sources of income are membership fees and fees charged for training courses. Efforts are to be made to secure endowment funds from private sources and cooperating organizations such as ANDI (Asociación Nacional de Industriales) with the assistance of a technician supplied by CIOS.

G. Financial Considerations

The pipeline results from participant training and contract technicians' costs which will be liquidated within six months after the close of the fiscal year.

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

The project outlined herein was prepared in consultation with officers and directors of the cooperating entity, INCOLDA, and approved by them. It reflects current requirements of industry for technical assistance, and it is consistent with GOC plans for economic development.

It is understood that financial contributions proposed under this project are based upon availability of U.S. and cooperating entity funds and such other factors as may arise.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED December 15,1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. GOAL I (see below)	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE MEDICAL EDUCATION 514-N-54 (514-54-010 A11)		

1

PROJECT BEGINS FY 1955
ENDS FY 1963

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000)								(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations					(C)	(D) Numbers of People				
	Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	Other External Financing	(1) Technicians Authorized: Non-Contract	(1) Technicians Authorized: Contract	(2) Participants: Non-Contract U.S.	(2) Participants: Non-Contract 3rd Country	(2) Participants: Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.	407		115	292									25					
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.	111		23	88									18			3	2	
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	106		42	64									17			7		
D. Budget Year FY 1963	DG	42		42										17			7		
E. All Subsequent Years																			
F. Total All Years	--	666																	

2

Dollar Obligation and Expenditure

FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/60	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/60	(B) Actual Year FY 1961 (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY 1962 (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/62
All Prior Years	T.C.	281		138	-12				126	84	42		42	42	-
Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.				111				111	3	108		108	54	54
Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											106	106	50	56
TOTAL	--	281		138	99				237	87	150	106	256	146	110

Problems Addressed:

I Education and Training

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Project

This project is to improve medical education in Colombia by bringing to Colombia as consultants in medical education members of the senior teaching staff of the Tulane University School of Medicine to work with the medical schools of Colombia. It also provides funds for scholarships to permit the post-graduate training of outstanding young Colombian physicians in USA, so that they will be better able to teach medical students the most modern medical theories and techniques. Well prepared physicians are among the most important needs of Colombia and this project is designed to improve the quality of the graduating physicians.

B. Specific Activity Targets or End Results of the Project

1) To noticeably improve the quality of medical education in Colombia. Emphasis is to be placed on improving the teaching of clinical medicine during the duration of the present project by bringing to Colombia outstanding consultants in the clinical medical sciences.

2) To stimulate original medical research in the medical schools of Colombia.

3) To assist in the training of the teaching staffs of Colombian medical schools by arranging opportunities for post graduate training in the USA and Puerto Rico for outstanding young Colombian physician teachers, and by arranging seminars and workshops in certain phases of medical education.

4) To assist in the organization of an association of Colombian Schools of Medicine.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

1) Work Accomplished to Date:
Since the beginning of this project numerous Tulane consultants in medical education have worked with the Colombian medical schools, chiefly in the basic sciences and have earned the admiration and respect of the Colombian medical teachers and students. Internship and residency training programs have been organized in all Colombian teaching hospitals attached to medical schools. An association of Colombian Medical Schools has been organized and is functioning well.

2) Work Remaining to be Done:
Continued medical consultation, chiefly in the clinical sciences, to be continued for the life of the present AID/Tulane University Contract.

D. Nature of U.S. Contribution

Through FY-1961 $518,000 has been obligated for contractual services and participant training. For FY-1962 $106,000 is provided as follows: $64,000 to finance the last year of the contract and $42,000 for the training of 7 participants. For FY-1963 $42,000 is provided for 7 participant trainees.

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

None

F. Contribution from Other Sources and Relationship to Other Projects

The University fund provided Ps. $200,000 in 1961 to help defray expenses of the contract. In addition the University fund pays the expenses of the participant trainees.

G. Financial Consideration

The pipeline results from the funding being 9 months in advance of the funding of the contract and the delay in receipts of advice of charges from the University.

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

USOM maintains direct supervision over activities of this contract through the Director of the Public Health Division who is the Country Coordinator of this program.

It is understood that financial contributions proposed under this project are based upon the availability of U.S. and cooperating entity funds and such other factors as may arise.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109 (6-59)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. GOAL I (see below)	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE EDUCATION COOPERATIVE SERVICE 514-N-60 (514-60-900 All)		

1

PROJECT BEGINS FY 1943
ENDS FY 1966

	(A) Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(B) (1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	(C) Other External Financing	(D) (1) Technicians Authorized: Non-Contract	(1) Technicians Authorized: Contract	(2) Participants: Non-Contract U.S.	(2) Participants: Non-Contract 3rd Country	(2) Participants: Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.	340						340					340	208					
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.	200						200					200	108					
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	199						199					200	909					
D. Budget Year FY 1963	DG	200						200					200	705					
E. All Subsequent Years	DG	400											400	1,208					
F. Total All Years	--	1,339											1,340	3,138					

2

FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior as of 6/30/60: (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/60	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY 1961: (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY 1962: (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/62
Dollar Obligation and Expenditure: All Prior Years	T.C.	219		121	0				121	111	10		10	10	0
Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.				200				200	50	150		150	125	25
Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											199	199	100	99
TOTAL	--	219		121	200				321	161	160	199	359	235	124

Problems Addressed:

I Education and Training

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

E-2	FORM ICA 10-110 (6-59)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. 514-N-60	E-2

COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM

STATUS OF COOPERATIVE SERVICE FUNDS

1 PROJECT DETAIL BY CS-FY

Project Number	Project Title	Obligations ($1000 Equivalent) 60	61	62	63	Expenditures ($1000 Equivalent) 60	61	62	63
906	Management and Planning	58	67	100	100	50	81	110	110
911	Primary Education	97	138	1545	1150	76	129	500	1071
908	Vocational Agric. Education	74	82	334	450	39	85	205	130
909	Trade and Industrial Education	201	256	404	405	168	245	420	190
910	Training	9	4			9	4		
All Other Projects (Detail on Continuation Sheet)									
TOTAL (Must correspond with (3B.) and (3E.)		439	547	2383	2105	342	544	1235	1501

2 TITLE OF COOPERATIVE SERVICE SCECA

CS-FY 19 BEGINS: January 1 ENDS: December 31

3 SUMMARY OF STATUS

(All Figures $1,000 Equivalent)			CS-FY 1960	CS-FY 1961	CS-FY 1962	CS-FY 1963
	U.S. $1.00 = Exchange Rate by Year		6.50	6.50	8.50	8.50
A. AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION DURING CS-FY	1. Unobligated Balance End Prior CS-FY		101	224	141	180
	2. Agreed Contributions for CS-FY	Host Government	200	200	200	200
		U.S. Corresponding U.S.-FY	200	200	199	200
		U.S. Succeeding U.S.-FY				
		Other	162	108	909	705
		Primary Education Prog.			1046	1000
		TOTAL	562	508	2354	2105
	TOTAL		663	732	2495	2285
B. PLANNED OBLIGATIONS DURING CS-FY	1. Supplies and Equipment		231	306	1100	1100
	2. Personnel and Training		152	181	1120	1100
	3. All Other		56	60	95	85
	TOTAL		439	547	2315	2105
C. UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS BEGINNING OF CS-FY			52	149	116	1196
D. TOTAL OBLIGATIONS AVAILABLE FOR LIQUIDATION (Block B. plus C.)			491	696	2431	3301
E. EXPENDITURE DURING CS-FY	1. Supplies and Equipment		183	296	570	696
	2. Personnel and Training		118	184	595	725
	3. All Other		41	64	70	80
	TOTAL		342	544	1235	1501
F. UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS CLOSE OF CS-FY (Block D. minus E.)			149	152	1196	1800
G. UNOBLIGATED BALANCE CLOSE OF CS-FY (Block A. minus B.)	1. Reserves		130	150	150	150
	2. Unreserved Balance		94	35	30	30
	TOTAL		224	185	180	180

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

A. General Description of the Project

This project is required to support the annual contribution of U.S. funds to the Cooperative Education Service. These funds are later distributed for the support of the projects comprising the Cooperative Education Service.

B. Specific Activity Targets or End Results of the Project

This project has no specific targets or end results of its own. Such specifics are listed under the various proposals of the component projects.

C. Progress Towards Achievement of Project Activity Targets

1. Work accomplished to date:
Described in integral projects.

2. Work remaining to be done:
Described in component projects.

3. Progress towards achievement of activity targets:
Described in integral projects.

In November, 1961, after three years of operation, the SCECA program had on its staffing pattern 19 U.S. technicians, 21 Colombian program assistants and 40 other Colombians in administrative and secretarial services. Altogether 63 participants have been to the States or Puerto Rico or third countries and 47 have returned.

D. Nature of the U.S. Contributions

1. Past Years:

From FY-1958 through FY-1961 the U.S. has contributed US$ 540,000.oo in grants to the joint fund of SCECA and $ 750,000 for program support (technicians, participants and other costs). For FY-1962 the contribution to SCECA is set at $ 199,000.

2. FY-1962 and 1963:

The break-down by projects for 1962 and 1963 is shown below:

	1962	1963
Industrial Education	94,000	85,000
Agricultural Education	65,000	65,000
Administration SCECA	40,000	50,000
Totals	199,000	200,000

The details for each project are shown in the E-1 forms for the component projects.

For 1963 the total for Technicians is $232,000, for Participants $45,000 and for "other costs" $23,000.

3. Future Years:

For FY-1964 and 1965 the amount of U.S. contributions to SCECA will remain at the same level.

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contributions

1. Past Years:

During the period 1958 through 1961 the GOC has contributed Ps. 4,750,000.oo to the Cooperative Education Service.

2. FY-1962 and 1963:

The contributions of the GOC to the Cooperative Education Service are as follows:

	1962	1963
Industrial Education	797,000	722,000
Agricultural Education	552,500	552,500
Administration	340,000	425,000
Totals	1,689,500	1,699,500

The details of the above breakdown will be found in the E-1 forms for the component projects.

3. Future Years:

For 1964 and 1965 the contributions of the GOC to SCECA will increase proportionately assuming a large expansion of the vocational projects.

F. Contributions from Other Sources and Relationships to Other Projects

During the period 1958 to 1961 third party contributions totalled Ps. $2,300,000.oo. In 1962 third party contributions should total Ps. $ 470,000.oo. The CARE program which has in the past contributed about US$ 12,000 annually in kits of various kinds in all likelihood will continue.

G. Financial Considerations

The funding proposed for the budget year does not complete the project requirements. The financing in future years is dependent upon the four-year plan of the Ministry of Education into which the SCECA program is being fitted. The annual education budgets over the past five years are listed as follows:-

1958	$ 152,720,801
1959	155,853,738
1960	221,321,416
1961	302,580,911
1962	est. 475,796,324

The present program of the Cooperative Education Service is based upon the Basic Education Agreement of April 10, 1958, which was to extend for five years, or until April 10, 1963. It is considered certain, however, that the Basic Agreement will need to be extended beyond that time.

The pipeline for this project, as shown on the E-1 forms, showed a six months difference between the U.S. fiscal year and Colombian fiscal year, which results in only half of obligated funds being expended in obligational year.

H. Cooperating Country-USOM Coordination

All major activities are planned with the appropriate GOC officials and agencies. The technicians are in continuous touch with their counterparts in the Ministry and in the State Secretariats of Education.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109 (6-59)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. GOAL I (See below)	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION 514-N-61 (514-61-909 A11)		

1

PROJECT BEGINS FY 1958
ENDS FY 1965

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000)								(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations					(C)	(D) Numbers of People				
	Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) Joint MSP Counterpart Funds	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	Other External Financing	(1) Technicians Authorized: Non-Contract	(1) Technicians Authorized: Contract	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: U.S.	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: 3rd Country	(2) Participants: Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.	113	111				2				198			169					
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.	107	86	17			4				120			50	4		4		
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	105	80	20			5				188			216	5		4		
D. Budget Year FY 1963	D.G.	105	80	20			5				170			235	5		4		
E. All Subsequent Years	D.G.	220												200					
F. Total All Years	--	650												870					

2

Dollar Obligation and Expenditure	FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY 1961 (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY 1962 (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/62
	All Prior Years	T.C.	110		12	- 9				3	3	-		-	-	-
	Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.				107				107	78	29		29	29	-
	Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											105	105	95	10
	TOTAL		110		12	98				110	81	29	105	134	124	10

Problems Addressed:

I Education and Training

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 4 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Project

The purpose of this activity is to improve trade and industrial education in Colombia by developing adequate training facilities in major industrial centers of the country. A related purpose is to organize a teacher training center in Bogotá, for the preparation and professional improvement of administrators, supervisors and teachers. The plan involves also the development of the industrial schools in the State of Valle. All activities have been planned jointly with the Ministry and State Education officials, and are specifically outlined in agreements. The cost of the activities is shared jointly by the GOC and the U.S. with the exception that additional contributions of Ps$200,000 annually for equipment, and an average of Ps$250,000 annually for construction and alterations to the Cali Industrial Institute have been made by the Municipality of Cali. The State of Valle has contributed Ps$150,000 of additional funds for the State Industrial Schools. The cities of Palmira and Cartago have contributed additional funds for construction of shops in the industrial schools of these cities. Funds are required for the next phase of the activity, recurrent annual increments as outlined in part D and E of this form.

B. Specific Activity Targets or End Results of the Project

1. To furnish technical advice to the State Office of Vocational education in the State of Valle, staffed with trained personnel whose object is to see that the national and local standards in educational practice are followed; to supervise the training program in the State, to assist in the development of new programs, and to assist in collecting and compiling the statistical data necessary for a continuous industrial survey. It is estimated that this activity will continue until the end of 1962.

2. To continue to assist in the development of the Industrial Institute Antonio José Camacho into a model school, through the training of the teachers in improved methods of instruction and in the reorganization of the shop layouts, and where necessary supplying new tools and equipment. This is a continuing activity and should begin to phase out in 1964.

3. To assist in the reorganization of the Industrial Schools of Palmira, Cartago and Buenaventura, and develop new facilities at Tuluá and Buga, to act as feeder schools to Antonio Camacho for the final phase of instruction.

4. To reorganize and further develop the Superior Industrial Institute located at Bogotá, including a pilot school for demonstration teaching and an instructional materials laboratory.

5. To reorganize and assist in the development of the Central Industrial Institute of Bogotá.

6. To furnish technical assistance to the Director of the Division of Industrial Education in the Ministry of Education and to the Ministry's planning board in the improvement of Industrial Education in Colombia.

7. To furnish technical assistance to the Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje (SENA) in the development of training for employed workers.

8. To develop and organize industrial arts classes in some of the large primary schools and secondary schools in Bogotá and the State of Valle.

C. Progress Towards Achievement of Project Activity Targets

1. Work Accomplished to Date

A preliminary study was made in the State of Valle to determine the available training facilities. An office of Vocational Education has been established and staffed in the State of Valle, for the supervision and coordination of Vocational Education. Agreements were processed with the Ministry of Education, the Secretary of Education for the State of Valle, and the Municipality of Cali, to provide technical advice for the improvement of teaching methods, and for assistance in the reorganization and development of the industrial schools in the States of Valle and Cauca. Eighteen administrators,

supervisors and teachers of industrial education subjects have been sent to U.S. or third countries for training in their respective fields. Three industrial teacher training workshops have been held for teachers and coordinators of industrial subjects.

2. Work Remaining to be Done

Reorganize and develop the following shops in the Palmira school: Wood shop, metal shop, machine shop, foundry shop, and housing these shops in new buildings. Plan two new shops i.e. auto and electric shops, housing them in new buildings. Reorganize the following shops in the Cartago Industrial School: Wood, machine and electric shops. Teacher training in modern methods will be carried on at the same time. Reorganize and develop the following shops at the Antonio José Camacho Institute: electric, construction, drafting and rotation shops. Plan the development of the foundry, radio and television, printing and refrigeration and air conditioning, and put these plans into operation. Continue to work with the Director of the Section of Industrial Education in the Ministry of Education in planning the industrial education program of the nation. Work with the Superior Industrial Normal School: Also, organize inservice courses for industrial teachers. Assist in the planning and reorganization of the industrial school in Bogotá. Also assist in the reorganization of the industrial schools in Buenaventura and Tuluá.

3. Progress Towards Achievement of Targets

The project was designed to improve trade and industrial education training in Colombia by developing adequate training facilities. The U.S. technicians have worked in two schools, one in Cali the other in Popayán. Both of these schools demonstrate that a great deal of progress has been made in achieving the targets. The Industrial Institute Antonio José Camacho has had many favorable comments from educators in various parts of Colombia and other Latin American countries, indicating that we are on the way to achieving our target.

D. Nature of the U.S. Contribution

From CY-1958 through FY-1961 the United States will have contributed US$220,000 for program support and US$159,000 to the joint fund for this project. At present for each 1962 and 1963, US$80,000 is allotted to Technician Costs, US$20,000 to Training Costs and US$5,000 to other costs. From the U.S. contribution to the joint fund of SCECA, US$94,000 is apportioned for 1962 and US$5,000 for 1963. It is estimated for subsequent years it will be approximately US$220,000 for program support and US$179,000 to the joint fund.

Fiscal Year 1962 and Fiscal Year 1963

1. Staff Requirements

Five Trade and Industrial Education Advisors $ 80,000

2. Training Requirements

There will be four participants for the year 1962 and four for 1963.

Training	No. Each Year	1962	1963
Adminis. of Ind. Ed.	1	5,000	5,000
Supv. of Ind. Ed.	2	10,000	10,000
Teach. of Ind. Ed.	1	5,000	5,000
		$20,000	$20,000

Where possible the training will be done in U.S. particularly Vocational Administration.

3. Contract Services Required None

4. Supplies and Equipment Requirements None

5. Description of Other Costs

Local travel and per diem $ 5,000

The other costs are all indirect dollar costs.

6. For Cooperative Services

In 1963 this project will receive $85,000 as its share from the contribution to the Cooperative Service. U.S. contributions should be made on a quarterly basis, as this gives the cooperating country a time basis in which to plan their contributions.

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

From CY-1958 through 1961 the Colombian Government will have contributed $1,033,500 pesos. For 1963 the cooperating country contribution will be $722,500 pesos.

F. Contribution from Other Sources. -

From CY-1958 through CY-1961 $1,850,000 pesos have been granted by third parties. The third party contributions will amount to $250,000 pesos and in addition the city of Cali will contribute $200,000 pesos for construction directly to the Antonio José Camacho Institute. The third party contributions have been tied up with the joint fund contributions and some difficulty has arisen at times, in the collection of third party contributions from the city of Cali. It is expected that CARE will contribute $10,000 in the form of tool kits. The International Labor Organization is giving technical assistance for the training of employed workers through the Ministry of Labor.

G. Financial Considerations

The funding proposed for the budget year does not complete the project requirements. In accordance with the agreements with the Municipalities, States and the Ministry of Education, further financial aid will be necessary until April 10, 1963. The activities that will be carried on in Industrial Schools are contemplated in agreements and have been approved by the appropriate governing bodies.

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

All activities of this project have been worked out in cooperation with appropriate Colombian officials and agreed to in writing prior to their initiation. It is understood that the financial contributions proposed under this project are contingent upon the availability of U.S. and GOC funds, and such other factors as may arise.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109 (6-59)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. Goal I (see below)	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE Vocational Agricultural Education 514-N-62 (514-62-908 A11)		

1

PROJECT BEGINS FY ENDS FY	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000) Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations (1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) Joint ~~MSP Counterpart~~ Funds	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	(C) Other External Financing	(D) Numbers of People (1) Technicians Authorized Non-Contract	(1) Technicians Authorized Contract	(2) Participants Non-Contract U.S.	(2) Participants Non-Contract 3rd Country	(2) Participants Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.	87	84				3				139								
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.	86	61	20			5				80			20	3		4		
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	157	70	25		50	12				140			194	4		5		
D. Budget Year FY 1963	DG	169	82	25		50	12				130			320	5		5		
E. All Subsequent Years	DG	339												600					
F. Total All Years	--	838												1134					

2

Dollar Obligation and Expenditure: FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/60	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/60	(B) Actual Year FY 1961 (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY 1962 (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/62
All Prior Years	T.C.	85		4	-2				2	2	0		0	0	0
Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.				86				86	64	22		22	20	,2
Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											157	157	100	57
TOTAL	--	85		4	84				88	66	22	157	179	120	59

Problems Addressed:

I Education and Training

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 4 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The major objective of this project is to develop an effective program in agricultural education designed for the preparation and training of: (1) teachers of vocational agriculture, (2) prospective farmers enrolled in vocational agriculture schools and, (3) young men and adults engaged in farming who need greater occupational proficiency. Other important activities include: the improvement of physical facilities in selected schools (mutually agreed on between the Servicio and the Ministry of Education), development of centers for demonstration purposes, pre-service and in-service teacher training, curriculum revision, organization and administration of agricultural schools, and educational supervision. The Agricultural extension-service type programs, the "Agrarian Reform", and other important agricultural production and development projects, being carried out by official and non-official entities, continue to be in great need of young men with specialized and practical training in agriculture. Therefore, the agricultural training and facility-improvement program developed by the Cooperative Education Service will constitute an effective contribution to the economic growth, general health and social welfare of Colombia.

B. SPECIFIC ACTIVITY TARGETS OR END RESULTS OF THE PROJECT

Assist the Ministry of Education in planning and implementing a coordinated program of agricultural education. To continue and up-grading of selected vocational agricultural schools in order that they may serve as demonstration centers and pilot programs that more adequately meet the training needs in their respective regions. Continue organizing intensive in-service training courses for teachers of agriculture. Stressing new teaching methods and provide essential materials and instructional aids. Continue to supervise the development and use of teaching materials.

Assist the State Offices of Vocational Education, particularly the Supervisors of Agricultural Programs. Special attention is to be given to the collection of pertinent educational data, records, and to the use of supervisory techniques.

C. PROGRESS TOWARD ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT ACTIVITY TARGETS

1) Work accomplished to date:

At the Buga Normal School the new school curriculum has been installed for the first years of the new six-year course of study, and construction of classrooms, laboratories, etc. has been initiated. Agricultural Education courses have been implemented in various towns of the State of Valle as well as Junior Vocational Agricultural Schools.

2) Work remaining to be done:

Continue the training of personnel; especially supervisors, teacher trainers, school directors, farm shop teachers and teachers of vocational agriculture in order to improve their contribution and performances in the cooperative program.

Continue the implementation and development of agricultural education programs at the 4th and 5th year levels in selected schools.

Continue the implementation and development of agriculture education programs in selected secondary schools.

D. NATURE OF THE U. S. CONTRIBUTION

From FY-1958 through FY-1961, the United States has contributed US$ 153,000.oo for program support and US$ 109,500.oo to the joint fund for this project.

	FY-1962	FY-1963
1) Staff Requirements:		
Four Vocational Agric. Educ. Advisors	$70,000	
Five Advisors		82,000
2) Training Requirements:	25,000	25,000

The following Colombian personnel, employed in the national program of agriculture education, will be sent during FY-1962 and FY-1963 to the United States and Puerto Rico for one year of training:

One in Supervision and Administration.
One in Instructional Materials.
One in Club Work.
Two in Farm Shop.

3) Contract Service Requirements:

None.

4) Supplies and Equipment Requirements:	50,000	50,000

The US$ 50,000.oo for commodities (PIO/C procedures) are to be used in acquiring:
(a) Farm tools and equipment for 10 selected junior vocational agriculture schools, 3 senior agriculture education centers and the selected schools of the State of Valle - US$ 40,000.oo.
(b) For additional instructional materials, audio-visual aids, shop tools, and laboratory equipment for the above mentioned centers and for the instructional material center of Buga - US$ 10,000.oo.

5) Description of Other Costs:		
Local Travel and Per diem	12,000	12,000

Other costs are all indirect dollar costs.

E. NATURE OF COOPERATING COUNTRY CONTRIBUTION

From CY-1958 through CY-1961 the Colombian Government has contributed PS$ 697,500.oo to the support of this project.

These funds will be used to support the activities described in paragraph B above. In support of this project, the cooperating country has contributed for FY-1960 and FY-1961 a total of PS$ 1,500,000.oo for the construction of a new plant of the Buga Agricultural Normal School. In addition, the amount of PS$ 1,000,000.oo was budgeted for CY-1962. These funds have been entrusted to the State of Valle and to the Municipality of Buga by the National Ministry of Education for the purposes of this project.

F. CONTRIBUTION FROM OTHER SOURCES AND RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PROJECTS

Various agencies, such as the C.V.C., the Agricultural Experiment Stations of the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Secretariat of Agriculture, and the Agricultural Division of USOM have continued to actively collaborate with the Buga Agricultural Normal School program and with the school of Robles. The Ministry of Education has contributed the amount of PS$ 30,000.oo to acquire equipment for the Robles project. It is anticipated that the new activities included in this project will encourage increased cooperation with the above entities as well as SENA, Agrarian Reform, Federation of Coffee Growers, and others.

G. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The funding proposal for FY-1963 does not complete the project requirements. Future U.S. contributions to the Cooperative Education Service will be matched by cooperating country contributions. The project is planned to terminate in 1968.

H. COOPERATING COUNTRY USOM COORDINATION

Plans for the continuation of activities described herein have been discussed with and approved by the National Ministry of Education. Project Agreements will indicate in detail the relative responsibilities of the representatives of the two governments. It is understood that the financial contributions proposed under this project are contingent upon the availability of U.S. and GOC funds and such other factors as may arise.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109 (6-59)	DATE PREPARED: December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL / [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY: COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO.: GOAL I (see below)	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE: PRIMARY EDUCATION 514-N-64 (514-64-907- A11)		

1

PROJECT BEGINS FY 1958
ENDS FY 1966

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000)								(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations					(C)	(D) Numbers of People				
	Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) Joint ~~MSP Counterpart~~ Funds	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country 3/	Other External Financing	(1) Technicians Authorized: Non-Contract	(1) Technicians Authorized: Contract	(2) Participants: Non-Contract U.S.	(2) Participants: Non-Contract 3rd Country	(2) Participants: Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.	94	89				5				159			39					
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.	97	68	26			3				100			38	3		6		
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	3770	160	50	3250 1/	300	10				1046		5600 2/	499 4/	14		10		
D. Budget Year FY 1963	D.G.	6000	210	60	5320	400	10				1000		10,721	150	13		12		
E. All Subsequent Years	D.G.	30809											25,000	408					
F. Total All Years	----	40770											41,321	1134					

2

Dollar Obligation and Expenditure	FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior: (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/60	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/60	(B) Actual Year FY 1961: (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY 1962: (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/62
	All Prior Years	T.C.	93		3	-2				1	1	0				
	Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.				97				97	57	40		40	40	0
	Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											3770	3770	1000	2770
	TOTAL		93		3	95				98	58	40	3770	3810	1040	2770

Problems Addressed:
1/ $555,000 of this amount deposited to Servicio account.
2/ $491,000 of this amount deposited to Servicio account.
3/ This column shows estimated financing for primary education administered by the Ministry.
4/ Pesos 4.2 million deposited by Ministry in Servicio account for construction of normal schools.

I Education and Training

A. General Description of the Project

The purpose of this project is to give financial and technical support to the efforts of the National Ministry of Education through its Four Year Plan to raise as quickly as possible the level of Primary Education in Colombia. In tangible terms the aim over the four years is to construct 22,000 classrooms and to construct or reconstruct, organize and equip at least four normal schools; to prepare 9000 new teachers through normal school training and to upgrade 11,000 present teachers and 3000 school administrators and supervisors; and to purchase and produce instructional materials and books, and to instruct teachers in their use. These improvements are to take place through the united efforts of Colombian and U.S. officials and technicians and are to affect primary education in every state and territory of Colombia.

The Four Year Plan is organized as a new effort; however, the technical assistance phases of the new Plan can be considered as an expansion of previous and continuing activities of the Cooperative Education Service (SCECA) in teacher education and the use of instructional materials. The building construction portion of the Four Year Plan is a new phase of the joint Colombian and U.S. Cooperation. This new aspect of the Project reflects the emphasis on the Alliance for Progress.

B. Specific Activity Targets or End Results of the Project

1. In 1963 the construction of 4000 classrooms (clustered into about 800 schools) with the basic school furniture and a basic supply of instructional equipment.

2. The training of 1500 new teachers in those Normal Schools with which SCECA cooperates.

3. A program of emergency and speeded-up training for new teachers needed to man the new classrooms.

4. Additional inservice education for 3000 present teachers through workshops, special normal school training, correspondence courses and other means.

5. The establishment of 10 or more teacher training and instructional materials centers as focusing points for the Cooperative program in primary education.

6. The provision of reading textbooks for 300,000 school children and related training for 7000 teachers, together with a program for training Colombians to produce their own textbooks.

7. A special program of teacher training and curriculum improvement in the rural schools.

C. Progress Towards Achievement of Project Activity Targets

1. Work Accomplished to Date:

a. The use of four primary schools in Cali as "Cooperating Schools" in which technicians worked to improve school-community relations and the quality of teaching. This activity was closed on June 30, 1961.

b. The use of four normal schools, two in the city of Cali and two in the Cauca Valley, as part of a cooperative effort to improve the quality of normal school instruction. Activity to be closed December 31, 1961.

c. Establishment of a Teacher Training Center in Cali as a location for seminars, workshops and exhibits in the program of up-grading the rural and urban teachers of the State of Valle.

d. The establishment of a Training Center in Barranquilla for the improvement of teaching in the State of Atlántico.

e. The establishment of an experimental teacher training program in a cluster of 7 "Municipios" in the vicinity of Palmira, a cooperative project with the State of Valle. To extend until June 30, 1963.

2. Work Remaining to be Done:

The expanded program will start in 1962, representing the first year of the Four Year Plan. During the remaining three years the work will accelerate both as to construction and as to technical assistance activities. The ultimate goals in terms of new classrooms, new or reconstructed normal schools, new teachers trained, present teachers upgraded, instructional equipment and books purchased and put to use, are to be met. The attention of the GOC has been directed to the necessity of having trained teachers for all of the new classrooms, and Ministry of Education officials have given assurance that this need will be met.

3. Progress Towards Achievement of Targets:

The pre-1962 program in the two states of Valle and Atlántico is 80% completed.

D. Nature of U.S. Contribution

From 1958 through 1961 the U.S. Government had contributed $191,000 for program support and $129,500 to the joint fund of SCECA for the purposes of this project. For 1962 under the terms of the Project Agreement, the U.S. Government is to contribute on a development grant basis $160,000 for technicians, $50,000 for participants, $3,250,000 under the terms of the contract, $300,000 for State-side purchased commodities and $10,000 for other costs. Beyond 1963, assuming that the Four Year projection of U.S. and GOC contributions will be met (as indicated by a chart in the appendix of the Project Agreement for 1962 and the revised chart appended to this E-1 form), the total of U.S. contributions in terms of all components of the plan would reach $30,809,000.

1. Staffing Requirements

	1962	1963
One Education Materials Advisor	$ 12,000	$ 15,000
One Teacher Education Advisor	12,000	14,500
Eight Elementary Education Specialists	108,000	123,500
One Architect Engineer	10,000	18,000
One Construction Engineer	10,000	17,000
One Asst. Business Manager	8,000	-
One Elementary Education Specialist	NEW	14,000
Four Consultants at $2,000 each		8,000
Total	$160,000	$210,000

2. Training Requirements

7 participants to the United States, bilingual courses, at $4,000 each	$ 28,000
The equivalent of four participants for 12 months each at various stateside universities and training centers for courses in school administration and supervision, rural education, and normal school organization, at $6,000 each	24,000
Two participants, one for 12 months and the other for 6, in Puerto Rico at a total cost of	8,000
Total cost for training	$ 60,000

3. Contract Services Requirements

Under the Project Agreement for 1963, the GOC and U.S. funds are to be made available as shown in the following chart:

	Funding Contributions GOC Pesos	U.S. Dollars
a. Construction and Basic Furniture for Primary Schools	34,201,000	4,220,000
b. Construction of Normal Schools	3,300,000	200,000
c. Instructional and Audio-Visual Equipment and Materials (purchase, local production and distribution)	13,725,000	500,000
d. Pre- and in-service Teacher Training	39,475,665	350,000
e. Support Costs	425,000	50,000
f. Equipment to be purchased for above components (PIO/Cs)		400,000
Totals	91,126,000	5,720,000

The total peso cost for one year of operation (1963) is Ps$ 136,346,000 of which the GOC portion is to be Ps$ 91,126,000, the U.S. contribution Ps$ 45,220,000 (the estimated U.S. peso contribution derived from $5,320,000 converted at 8.5 pesos to the dollar). The obligation of U.S. funds under this Project Agreement totals $5,720,000. Of this amount $400,000 is set aside for equipment purchases in the U.S. and $5,320,000 is destined for conversion to pesos. Components C, D. and E of the above will be operated through SCECA while A and B will be organized and managed as described later.

A brief break-down and description of each component follows:

a. Construction of Primary Schools (including basic furniture)

About 4,000 classrooms are to be constructed at an approximate cost per room of $18,000 to $20,000, including $4,000 for basic school furniture bought locally. The organization and management of this construction sub-project is described in detail in the Project Agreement for 1962, but briefly the plan is as follows: The primary responsibility will rest with the Ministry of Education. The Central Board representing both the Ministry and USOM/SCECA will determine policies and the responsibilities of the various branches of the program, and serve as an advisory board. The existing School Construction Division of the Ministry, with technical assistance and advice from U.S. technicians, will be responsible for the technical phases of the program. A new administrative and business office to be advised by a U.S. Business Manager will be established within the Ministry to take managerial responsibility. Suitable financial controls will be exercised both by the USOM Controller and the Colombian Contraloría.

b. Construction of Normal Schools

One or more Normal Schools will be constructed (or reconstructed) organized and equipped, to serve as centers for the cooperative program in Primary Education. In addition, U.S.$100,000 of funds in Component F is to be earmarked for the purchase of special equipment for these normal schools for science, industrial arts, audio-visual department, mimeographs, typewriters, tape recorders, etc.

c. Instructional and Audio-Visual equipment and Materials (purchase, production and distribution)

1) Sharing the cost of standardized sets of instructional aids not ordinarily found in Colombian classrooms (maps, charts,

elementary science and arithmetic materials, reference and library books, etc.) for 4000 classrooms estimated to be constructed during 1963, at $50 per classroom $200,000
Also, equipment is to be bought stateside from Component F Funds in the amount of $100,000.

2) Sharing the cost of a standardized set of instructional aids not usually found in Colombian schools for 800 new schools for the general use of all classrooms, assuming five rooms to each school (special maps and charts, special science equipment, a set of encyclopedia and other reference and library books, slide and strip film projectors, duplicating machine, etc.) at $150 per school 120,000
Also, materials to be bought stateside from Component F in the amount of $60,000.

3) Sharing the cost of Audio-Visual and instructional equipment and materials for 10 audio-visual and teacher training centers to be established in cooperation with certain normal schools and Colombian national education agencies and in certain regions and states. Such equipment and materials to be used for purposes of instruction and demonstration. At $2,500 per center 25,000
Also from Component F -$25,000.

4) Sharing the cost of textbooks in reading, science, health and possibly social studies and arithmetic, purchased from U.S. or other suppliers 155,000
In addition an amount of $115,000 will be furnished from Component F TOTAL $500,000

d. Pre- and In-Service Teacher Education

1) Sharing the cost of living and travelling expenses of the 5,000 teachers and supervisors to SCECA and Ministry-sponsored conferences, workshops and courses for the improvement of teaching and supervision, at $25.00 each, and of materials and supplies for such meetings $125,000

2) Sharing the cost of training 5,000 teachers as to the proper use of textbooks; training to take place in seminars and workshops at $25.00 per teacher 125,000

3) Sharing the cost of training Colombian educators for the preparation of manuscripts and the writing of textbooks, involving meetings of advisory committees, training conferences, work groups, etc. 25,000

4) Sharing the cost of a special program of technical assistance to rural schools - travelling and living expenses of participants at seminars and workshops; materials and special equipment; cost of transportation and living expenses of special supervisors and consultants 50,000

5) Sharing the cost of the program of curriculum revision in primary and normal schools, involving the expenses of advisory committees and workgroups, and materials and supplies 25,000

TOTAL $350,000

e. Support Costs

Sharing the support costs, establishment and operation of the 10 centers, including salaries and transportation expenses of Colombian administrative, clerical and technical personnel connected with these centers and generally with the Primary Education program $50,000

f. Equipment to be purchased stateside for above components (PIO/C procedure)

Break-down in summary as indicated above:

b.	For Normal Schools	$100,000
c1)	For standardized equipment for classrooms	100,000
c2)	For standardized equipment for schools	60,000
c3)	For teacher training centers	25,000
c4)	For purchase of textbooks	115,000
	TOTAL	$400,000

4. Commodities

A total of $400,000 as explained above. These purchases will be subject to normal commodity procurement procedures (PIO/C).

5. Other Costs

Local travel and per diem. $ 10,000

6. For Contribution to Cooperative Service

Portions of Components C, D and E dollar-derived pesos will be made available to SCECA through a Special Fund.

7. Local Currency

None.

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

For the years before 1962 the GOC contributed Ps $840,750. The appended chart of U.S. and GOC contributions under the four-year program (constituting a revision of previous charts) will show the contributions for 1962 and 1963 and the estimated contributions for 1964 and 1965. For FY 1962 the contribution of the cooperating country is set at Ps $47,850,905.

For 1963 the contribution is shown in Paragraph D3 of this document under five components, with a total of Ps$91,126,665. The GOC does not contribute to component F which covers stateside equipment purchases under PIO/C procedures. (Also, third party contribution directly to SCECA will amount to Ps$170,000.)

For 1963 the GOC on its own initiative will provide the services of 25 or more architects and other technical personnel and an adequate staff to man the administrative office to be set up for the management of the Construction sub-project. In the case of participant training the GOC will provide for international travel and cost of salary support of the trainees.

Under the construction program the states, municipalities and local communities will provide the maximum amount of self help. The attitudes of the local community and its willingness to furnish a share of labor and materials will be a factor in the choice of locations for the new schools. A donation of a suitable piece of land will be an absolute requirement. In the case of each new building or addition to an old building, prior to the construction the officials of the community, municipality or state must sign an official agreement prepared by the Central Board which will establish the standards regarding the future maintenance of the school.

F. Contributions from Other Sources and Relationships to Other Projects

Third party contributions amounted to 450,000 pesos through 1961, while CARE will probably continue to provide kits (amounting in 1960 to a value of US$5,000 in Primary Education alone) and may be able to provide the food for school lunches for children in Palmira and other rural school projects. Relationships will be established with other national and international agencies concerned with primary education in Colombia such as UNESCO and the U.N. A tentative proposal has been made to the Colombian Director of the Peace Corps that beginning in September 1962 a group of young volunteers be enlisted for the SCECA program to work with U.S. and Colombian technicians. In the work with rural schools the cooperation of the Peace Corps and of WHO, UNICEF, and of the various rural development movements will be sought, as well as the cooperation of other divisions and cooperative services of our USOM, especially Agriculture and Public Health.

G. Financial Considerations

This 1963 project represents the second year of a four-year plan and the attached financial chart indicates the possible response of both Governments over the four-year period.

The six month lag in the GOC financial year as compared with the U.S. fiscal year will automatically affect the pipeline. The program for 1962 in Primary Education is so much larger and different than before, involving a vast construction program for which the organization and machinery is not yet fully established, that the pipeline will be considerably larger.

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

Numerous conferences have been held with the Ministers of Education, and with other appropriate members of the Ministry staff concerning all phases of the Four-Year Program, concerning both building construction and technical assistance in teacher training, textbook preparation and the purchase and production of instructional materials and equipment. These Ministry officials are fully aware of the cooperative program of activities involved in this document. Recently, the Minister has been approached regarding the program set down in this document for 1963 and has authorized the GOC contributions listed. The GOC fully understands that the funding for 1963 is contingent upon fund availabilities and other factors that may arise.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-120 (6-59) Continuation Sheet	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	Project No. GOAL I	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	Projedt Title PRIMARY EDUCATION 514-N-64 (514-64-907- A11)		

CONTRIBUTION CHART

(In Thousands of Colombian Pesos and U.S. Dollars)

	GOC (pesos)	External Financing (dollars)	GOC (pesos)	External Financing (dollars)	GOC (pesos)	External Financing (dollars)	GOC (pesos)	External Financing (dollars)	GOC (pesos)	External Financing (dollars)
Construction and Basic Furniture for Primary Schools	35,474	2,445	34,201	4,220	65,304	10,791	54,439	9,608	189,418	27,064
Construction of Normal Schools	8,200	250	3,300	200	3,300	200			14,800	650
Equipment and Instructional Materials (preparation, distribution & production)	3,000	255	13,725	500	9,725	4,300	9,225	3,100	35,675	8,155
Teacher Training, Pre- and In-Service	1,177	200	39,476	350	31,976	700	30,976	500	103,604	1,750
Support Costs		100	425	50	425	50	425	50	1,275	250
Equipment to be purchased in U.S. through PIO/C procedures		300		400		500		500		1,700
Participant Training		50		60		100		60		270
U.S. Technical Personnel and Related Costs		170		220		260		200		850
TOTAL	47,851	3,770	91,127	6,000	110,730	16,901	95,065	14,018	344,772	40,689

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. GOAL I (See below)	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE EDUCATION MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING 514-N-69 (514-69-906 A11)		

1 PROJECT BEGINS FY 1958 ENDS FY 1970

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000) Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations (1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) Joint MSP Counterpart Funds	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	(C) Other External Financing	(D) Numbers of People (1) Technicians Authorized Non-Contract	(1) Contract	(2) Participants Non-Contract U.S.	(2) Non-Contract 3rd Country	(2) Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.	97	88				9				150								
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds	T.C.	79	62	12			5												
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.	79	62	12			5				80				3		3		
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	64	58				6				100				3		-		
D. Budget Year FY 1963	D.G.	76	70				6				100				4				
E. All Subsequent Years	D.G.	560																	
F. Total All Years	--	876																	

2

	FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY 1961 (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(C) Operational Year FY 1962 (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/
Dollar Obligation and Expenditure	All Prior Years	T.C.	91		7	- 1				6	6	-		-	-	-
	Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.				79				79	47	32		32	32	-
	Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											64	64	50	14
	TOTAL	--	91		7	80				85	53	32	64	96	82	14

Problems Addressed:

I Education and Training

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Project

This project supplies the administration and management facilities to the Cooperative Education Service. The Business Manager is delegated the authority by both Co-Directors (Colombian and U.S.) to initiate and supervise necessary management and fiscal controls for the efficient operation of the Education Service. It will supply the fiscal leadership for solvent operation of the project. The administrative executive staff of this project is comprised of the two- Co-Directors, Deputy Directors, Business Manager and Assistant Business Manager. It is this project that maintains overall contact with Ministry of Education officials and furnishes administrative and organizational support to all other projects and Servicio installations throughout Colombia. The responsibility of planning and analyzing feasibility of educational projects and programs lies in this project and with this same criteria lends its support to the Ministry of Education. This is a continuing activity predicated on the total existence of an educational program in Co - lombia.

B. Specific Activity Targets and End Results of the Project

1. Supervise budgets and fiscal activities of the Education Service.
2. Establish norms for the cohesive cooperation of projects administratively and technically.
3. Assume and direct program planning with team assistance of technicians.
4. Maintain liaison between USOM directives and policy and coordinate them with Ministry of Education and GOC laws and limitations.
5. Continue efforts to establish good organizational administrative practices in the field of personnel management, fiscal reporting, collections, disbursements, procurement transportation and administrative backstopping of U.S. technicians.

C. Progress Towards Achievement of Activity Targets

1. Work Accomplished to Date

Have provided administrative and fiscal norms and practices which continue to be improved upon. Developed projects in primary, agricultural and trade and industry education.

2. Work Remaining to be Done

To continue to improve the administrative and fiscal management of the Education Service. Modifying administrative organization to conform with program requirements by advance planning.

D. Nature of U.S. Contribution

Through FY-1961 $147,000 was provided primarily for technicians salaries.

1. Staffing Requirements

	FY-1962	FY-1963
One Chief Education Advisor	$ 20,000	$ 19,000
One Deputy Chief Education Advisor	18,000	18,000
One Business Manager	20,000	17,000
One Assistant Business Manager	-	16,000
	$ 58,000	$ 70,000

2. Training Requirements None

3. Contract Service Requirements None

4. Supplies and Equipment Requirements None

5. Description of Other Costs

	FY-1962	FY-1963
Local Travel and Per diem	$ 3,500	$ 3,500
One bilingual Secretary	2,500	2,500
Total :	$ 6,000	$ 6,000

Other costs are all indirect dollar costs.

6. Cooperative Service

The Grants from the Joint Fund for FY-1962 and 1963 to this project are estimated at $50,000 per year. The administrative Project will support the office of the Ministry of Education with handling the accounting, administration and management of school construction program which is directly affiliated.

E. Nature of GOC Contributions

The GOC contributes to this project through funds provided to the Joint Fund (fifty percent).

F. Contributions from Other Sources and Relationship to Other Projects

None

G. Financial Considerations

Because of the nature of this project continued joint government financial assistance will be necessary until the entire Education Service is turned over to GOC. For subsequent years the dollar support should diminish and Colombian pesos correspondingly increase .

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

The Ministry of Education through its Colombian Co-Director to the Education Servicio and its various divisions and planning Committees actively and noticeably participates in all phases of this program.

It is understood that financial contributions proposed under this project are based upon availability of U.S. and cooperating entity funds and such other factors as may arise.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. GOAL I (See below)	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE UNIVERSITY EDUCATION - BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION 514-N-77 (514-77-030 A11)		

1

PROJECT BEGINS FY 1960 ENDS FY 1967	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000) Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations (1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	(C) Other External Financing	(D) Numbers of People (1) Technicians Authorized: Non-Contract	Contract	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: U.S.	3rd Country	Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.	156			156														
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.	108		21	87											-	3		
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	16		16												4	2		
D. Budget Year FY 1963	D.G.	137		16	121											4	2		
E. All Subsequent Years	D.G.	280																	
F. Total All Years	--	697																	

2

Dollar Obligation and Expenditure: FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/60	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY 1961 (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY 1962 (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures In FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/62
All Prior Years	T.C.	-		156					156	-	156		156	96	60
Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.				108	87	87	-	108	2	106		106	19	87
Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											16	16	4	12
TOTAL	--	-		156	108	87	87	-	264	2	262	16	278	119	159

Problems Addressed:

I Education and Training

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

Project Title: UNIVERSITY EDUCATION - BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
514-N-77 (514-77-030 A11)

A. General Description of the Project

This project continues technical assistance to the School of Business Administration and Finance in Medellín under a contract with a U.S. university. The project will facilitate the development of an academic program in Business Administration and Finance, at the university level, which is needed to supply the long-term requirements of industry for trained managerial personnel. The project is directed toward priority Goal I to gear institutional training and education to manpower requirements of an expanding economy.

B. Specific Activity Targets

To assist in the development of: (a) courses in administrative practices and procedures; (b) course material reflecting Colombian conditions; (c) modern teaching methods; (d) training of counterparts; (e) a trained professional faculty and (f) a business research center.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Project Activity Targets

1. Work Accomplished to Date

The USOM Industry Officer has assisted in the organization of the School project, a contract professor in Accounting has been provided to the School, and supplies and equipment inclusive of books have been provided to the School. Three scholarships have been provided for professors to attain MBS degrees in order that they may serve full time as teachers of the School.

2. A contract with a U.S. university, for which financing has been provided, needs to be executed. Negotiation of the contract is near completion.

D. Nature of U.S. Contribution

1. Prior Fiscal Years

A total of US$264,000 has been obligated by the USOM as follows:

Contract Professor (Accounting)	$ 25,000
Participant Training	21,000
Commodities	4,500
Other Costs	4,500
University Contract	209,000

2. For Fiscal Year 1962 and Fiscal Year 1963

(i) Training Requirements:

	1962	1963
2 Participants to attain MBA for teaching at School ($8,000 each)	$ 16,000	$ 16,000
(ii) Contract Requirements :		
To fund university for third year of operation - a total of 8 contract professors during this period, plus supplies and equipment.		121,000
Total :	$ 16,000	$ 137,000

3. For Future Fiscal Years

The contract should be financed for two additional years or a total of 5 years of funding.

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

GOC will make no contribution to this project

F. Contribution from Other Sources, and Relationship to Other Projects

Colombian contributions to this project will be in the form of donations made by industrialists to Corporación Educativa de la Industria, a non-profit educational foundation. This Corporation has agreed to underwrite the deficits of the School for the period of the university contract in an amount estimated at about $150,000. Other source of income for the School is the tuition fees which amount to about $200,00 per year per student.

G. Financial Considerations

The funding proposed herein does not complete the required financing of the contract for a period of five years. The pipeline results from participant training, and the lag in payments under the university contract.

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

This project has been prepared in consultation with officers and directors of the School of Business Administration and Finance, and the Director of the International Management Development Department of Syracuse University.

It is understood that financial contributions proposed under this project are based upon availability of U.S. and cooperating entity funds and such other factors as may arise.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. GOAL I (See below)	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE COOPERATIVE HEALTH SERVICE 514-P-50 (514-50-900 A11)		

1 PROJECT BEGINS FY 1943 ENDS FY 1966

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000) Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations (1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	(C) Other External Financing	(D) Numbers of People (1) Technicians Authorized Non-Contract	(1) Contract	(2) Participants Non-Contract U.S.	(2) Non-Contract 3rd Country	(2) Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.	2,967 1/						2,967					12,813	8,035					
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.	75						75					385	491					
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	75						75					353	432					
D. Budget Year FY 1963	D.G.	75						75					353	386					
E. All Subsequent Years	D.G.	225											1,200	1,050					
F. Total All Years		3417																	

Col. Extra Contractual Third Pts.

2 Dollar Obligation and Expenditure

FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/60	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/60	(B) Actual Year FY 1961 (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY 1962 (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/62
All Prior Years	T.C.	2,917		50					50	50	-		-	-	-
Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.				75				75	23	52		52	52	-
Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											75	75	40	35
TOTAL		2,917		50	75				125	73	52	75	127	92	35

Problems Addressed: I Education and Training

1/ Obligations totalling 1,919 related to the period prior to USOM accounting established in FY-1953.

 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED SHEET 1 OF 4 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

E-2	FORM ICA 10-110 (6-59)	DATE PREPARED December 15,1962	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. 514-P-50	E-2
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	**STATUS OF COOPERATIVE SERVICE FUNDS**		

1 PROJECT DETAIL BY CS-FY

Project Number	Project Title	Obligations ($1000 Equivalent) 1960	1961	1962	1963	Expenditures ($1000 Equivalent) 1960	1961	1962	1963
906	Management and Planning	95	112	122	122	93	100	122	122
907	Anti-Yaws Campaign	90	81	49	-	91	79	49	-
908	Nutrition	95	123	94	-	110	122	94	-
913	Training	29	31	24	24	29	31	24	24
915	Public Health Engineering	71	5	-	-	74	4	-	-
916	Industrial Hygiene	69	-	-	-	75	2	-	-
922	Nursing Services	14	19	17	17	14	19	17	17
925	Carate Campaign	20	18	15	-	21	18	15	-
926	Enterobacteriaceas	7	1	-	-	5	4	-	-
927	Samper Martínez	181	153	-	-	190	150	-	-
928	Health Education	113	99	28	28	123	102	28	28
930	Hospital Architecture	27	41	-	-	32	41	-	-
931	Community Development	91	377	406	420	109	318	406	420
932	Hospital Planning	-	-	45	50	-	-	45	50
933	Valle School Medicine	-	-	71	125	-	-	71	125
All Other Projects (Detail on Continuation Sheet)									
TOTAL (Must correspond with (3B.) and (3E.)		902	1060	871	786	966	990	871	786

Note: Unobligated balance as of end Colombian Fiscal Year 1961 includes $55,000 Trust Fund balances of GOC. handled by S.C.I.S.P.

A similar trust fund balance of $40,000 appears at the end of Colombian Fiscal Year 1962.

Also in unobligated balance as of start of Fiscal Year 1960, there is included a balance of $137,000, belonging to Trust Funds.

2 TITLE OF COOPERATIVE SERVICE: S.C.I.S.P.

CS-FY 19 63
BEGINS: January 1
ENDS: December 31

3 SUMMARY OF STATUS

				CS-FY 1960	CS-FY 1961	CS-FY 1962	CS-FY 1963
(All Figures $1,000 Equivalent)			U.S. $1.00 = Exchange Rate by Year	6.50	6.50	8.50	8.50
A. AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION DURING CS-FY	1. Unobligated Balance End Prior CS-FY			411	365	196	185
	2. Agreed Contributions for CS-FY	Host Government		385	385	353	353
		U.S.	Corresponding U.S.-FY	100	75	75	75
			Succeeding U.S.-FY				
		Other		371	491	432	386
		TOTAL		856	951	860	814
	TOTAL			1267	1316	1056	999
B. PLANNED OBLIGATIONS DURING CS-FY	1. Supplies and Equipment			61	285	170	180
	2. Personnel and Training			686	651	598	506
	3. All Other			155	124	103	100
	TOTAL			902	1060	871	786
C. UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS BEGINNING OF CS-FY				90	26	73	73
D. TOTAL OBLIGATIONS AVAILABLE FOR LIQUIDATION (Block B. plus C.)				992	1086	944	859
E. EXPENDITURE DURING CS-FY	1. Supplies and Equipment			126	217	170	180
	2. Personnel and Training			686	651	598	506
	3. All Other			154	122	103	100
	TOTAL			966	990	871	786
F. UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS CLOSE OF CS-FY (Block D. minus E.)				26	96	73	73
G. UNOBLIGATED BALANCE CLOSE OF CS-FY (Block A. minus B.)	1. Reserves			155	126	120	110
	2. Unreserved Balance			210	130	65	103
	TOTAL			365	256	185	213

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

A. General Description of the Project

The Servicio Cooperativo Interamericano de Salud (SCISP) was created as a public health organization by the governments of Colombia and the United States to provide the advantages of various types of public health programs directly to the Colombian people. Since SCISP was created in October 1942, more than 100 well planned health programs have been put into operation for the benefit of the Colombian people and, after being thoroughly tested technically and administratively, have been turned over to the Colombian Ministry of Health to become integral parts of that organization. Since its beginning, SCISP has proved itself to be an ideal mechanism for putting public health programs into action and for strengthening the Colombian Ministry of Health. It has earned the respect of all the Colombian people and today has more requests to undertake public health programs in various states and cities throughout Colombia than it can possibly carry out. SCISP is an integral and respected operating department of the Ministry of Public Health and all SCISP programs are coordinated within the Ministry and designed to fit in with the national health program. Because of its ability to operate on all levels of government, SCISP is currently one of the most effective organizations in promoting community development and self-help to defeat the goals of communism in Colombia. SCISP is presently carrying on the following projects:

1) Community Development in Public Health (construction of rural health centers through community SELF-HELP).

2) National Institute of Nutrition (to raise the nutritional level of the Colombian people).

3) National Campaign in Health Education.

4) Post Graduate scholarships for outstanding health professionals in the U.S. and Puerto Rico.

5) Nursing Education (In-service and post-graduate nursing)

6) Carate Eradication Campaign

7) Hospital Administration (to improve hospital services and hospital design)

8) Yaws Eradication Program

SCISP also plans to inaugurate a new school health program in the State of Valle to offer the advantages, of preventive and clinical medical services to over 50,000 elementary school children during FY-1962 and to sponsor and supervise the construction, furnishing and staffing of 18 rural health centers (in cooperation with the Colombian Coffee Growers Federation and the States, of Cauca, Santander, Huila and Tolima) during the same period.

B. Specific Activity Targets or End Results of the Project

a) To lower morbidity and mortality from preventable diseases in Colombia by means of health education campaigns, disease eradication campaigns, construction of rural health centers, school health programs, applied nutrition programs, research programs in public health etc.

b) To coordinate Servicio programs in health with the various committees of the Ministry of Health, Pan-American Health Organization and the National Institute for Municipal Development to insure maximum effectiveness. To turn all completed and successful programs over to their respective institutions in order to free SCISP personnel for planning and operating new pilot programs in public health for the benefit of the Colombian people.

c) To complete the eradication of Yaws in Colombia during FY-1962.

d) To offer the advantages of a school health program over 50,000 elementary school children in the State of Valle during FY-1962.

e) To assist in the building, furnishing and staffing of 18 rural health centers during FY-1962 through community action self-help programs.

f) To set up effective in-service training programs in 10 Colombian hospitals during FY-1962 and to improve the quality of profes - sional nursing education.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

1. Work Accomplished to Date

Over 100 projects have been planned, put into operation, and turned over to the Ministry of Health. These projects have been in all fields of public health and have contributed greatly to elevating the health status of both the urban and the rural Colombian citizen. Recently, more and more emphasis is being given to planning programs to stimulate community development through self-help community action and the results have been very encouraging both in actual improvement of the social and health level of the communities and in lessening the importance of communism.

2. Work Remaining to be Done

The construction of 18 rural health centers through community action self-help is the most important work that remains to be done by the Servicio. The great majority of the Colombian people live in rural and urban slum areas without even the basic health facilities and until stimulated by our self-help programs have been ideal locations for the development of communism.

The carrying out of a successful school health program in the State of Valle is another important project remaining to be done during FY-1962 and this will do much toward improving the health status of over 50,000 elementary school children in four cities in the State of Valle, Colombia.

It is hoped that the Yaws Eradication Campaign can be terminated within the next year (FY-1963). It is necessary to have an evaluation of this program by a team from the World Health Organization, prior to terminating.

Develop closer coordination with the various departments of the Ministry of Public Health to prevent the costly duplication of programs and to train ministry personnel in proper public health planning and administration in order to gradually merge the programs of the Servicio with the Ministry and achieve a stronger and more efficient Ministry of Public Health.

D. Nature of U.S. Contribution

In all previous years the U.S. has contributed the sum of $2,961,000. This has represented different size grants, in 1960 $100,000 and in 1961 $75,000. The costs of technicians participant training and other direct services have amounted to the following dollar figures for FY-1961 and FY-1962 :

Fiscal Year 1961	$323,000
Fiscal Year 1962	$214,000

For FY-1963, a grant of $75,000 to the Servicio is requested plus $204,000 for 6 technicians and participant costs. These technicians will work chiefly on Servicio connected programs but will also devote some of their time to other projects in health not necessarily directly related to the Servicio. The Chief of the Public Health Division of USOM/Colombia is also the Director of the Health Servicio and is directly responsible for its day to day operation.

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

During FY-1962 and FY-1963 the GOC will contribute annually the sum of $353,000. In addition the GOC provides office space for the central offices of the Servicio in the Edificio de los Ministerios, Bogotá.

F. Contributions from Other Sources

During FY-1962 the sum of $432,000 will be contributed to the Health Servicio by the States and cities and trust funds for Nutrition (total of 15 contributing Third Parties). These sums were contributed to the Health Servicio by Third Parties to provide sufficient funding to inaugurate badly needed health programs in various parts of Colombia. During FY-1963, it is anticipated that a sum of $386,000 will be contributed to the Servicio from Third Party sources.

G. Financial Considerations

The funding proposed for this budget will not complete the financial requirements of the Health Servicio and it is hoped that future yearly contributions of $75,000 can be granted in order to enable the Servicio to continue its very important programs in health. The Health Servicio is a unique organization in Colombia that is needed and very much desired by the Government of Colombia because of its ability to work with all groups interested in the health of the Colombian people. Only the Health Servicio has the ability and the mechanism to combine the resources of all these groups into one well coordinated program.

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

All SCISP health programs are directly related to the national health programs of the Ministry of Health and are approved by the Office of Planning of the Ministry before being put into operation. SCISP is an integral part of the Ministry of Health and daily efforts are being made to enable the Servicio to be a more useful operating arm of the Ministry. The Chief of the Public Health Division of USOM/Colombia is directly responsible for the daily operation of the Health Servicio and he is in daily contact with the Colombian Co-Director of SCISP and the Director of the Office of Planning of the Ministry.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. GOAL I (See below)	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION 514-P-53 (514-53-980 A11)		

1

PROJECT BEGINS FY 1961 ENDS FY 1966	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000) Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations (1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) Joint ~~MSP-Counterpart~~ Funds	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	(C) Other External Financing	(D) Numbers of People (1) Technicians Authorized Non-Contract	(1) Contract	(2) Participants Non-Contract U.S.	(2) Non-Contract 3rd Country	(2) Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.	21	21																
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.	40	37	2			1								1			1	
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	55	29	23			3				45				2		2		
D. Budget Year FY 1963	D.G.	55	29	23			3				50				2		2		
E. All Subsequent Years	D.G.	165																	
F. Total All Years		336																	

2

Dollar Obligation and Expenditure: FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY 1961 (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(C) Operational Year FY 1962 (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/
All Prior Years	T.C.	20		2	-1				1	1	-		-	-	-
Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.				40				40	33	7		7	7	-
Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											55	55	30	25
TOTAL		20		2	39				41	34	7	55	62	37	25

Problems Addressed:

I Education and Training

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 4 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Project

The Problem

There are approximately 36,000 hospital beds in Colombia which receive some degree of assistance from the Ministry of Health. There are also 7,400 private beds of all types. Of the Ministry assisted hospital beds, 25,000 are in General Hospitals. As indicated in the 1959 American Hospital Administration Study and confirmed by the Hospital Advisor, the usefulness of these hospital facilities is seriously impaired by:

1. Obsolete facilities and poor maintenance
2. Lack of trained personnel of all categories
3. Low professional standards of operation
4. Mal-distribution of physicians and other professional personnel
5. Poor or non-existent medical records
6. Non-competitive government salaries leading to part-time operation of hospitals services.
7. Unrealistic budgets and lack of community support
8. Poor administration
9. Poor planning of new construction
10. Poor coordination with other health services
11. Inadequate data upon which to base operating standards

The Ministry of Health is acutely aware of these problems and is working toward their solution. It is the purpose of this project to assist the Ministry of Health in eliminating the above problems by working toward the following goals:

a) to provide hospital facilities adequate to meet the needs of rapidly increasing population.

b) To obtain data sufficiently accurate and adequate for sound planning and operation of hospital services.

c) To provide the organizational framework and coordination necessary to effectively implement the hospital program.

d) To provide the trained personnel required to make hospital facilities more effective in the treatment of disease and disability. Of these four the last is by far the most critical. For example, in Colombia, there is only one trained medical records librarian, no more than five trained hospital dietitians and seven trained hospital administrators. Most hospitals operate without a single graduate nurse. Deficiencies in other supporting personnel are similar.

B. Specific Activity Targets and End Results of the Project

a) To increase the effectiveness of the Sections of Administration and Hospital Architecture of the Division of Public Assistance of the Ministry of Health.

b) To assist the Section of Architecture to:

1) Create basic plans for health facilities
2) Approve all plans for health facilities in which Ministry funds are invested.
3) Develop national planning for the construction of health facilities and standards for such construction.

c) To develop facilities for training personnel at all levels

d) To provide Colombian - North-American "consultant-team" assistance to key-hospital improvement.

e) To establish hospital reporting and record systems adequate to provide data sufficient for effective planning and operation of all hospital services.

f) To establish minimum standards of operation for Ministry assisted hospitals and develop standards for voluntary accreditation.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Project Activity Targets

a) Work Accomplished to Date

The Ministry of Health has appointed an experienced hospital administrator as Chief of the Section of Hospitals.

In May 1961 the Acting Chief of the Section returned from formal training in hospital administration in Chile and two other physicians were appointed by the Ministry of Health to assist him. Reorganization of the Ministry to develop a modern public

health program is proceeding well and the legal authority to establish standards and approve construction plans of all hospitals has been established. Basic plans for all types of health facilities have been developed by the Section of Architecture, and standards for renovation of new construction are in development.

During the last 4 years, approximately 250 plans and contracts for hospitals and health center construction were revised or prepared and a manual entitled "Hospital Norms" was prepared and distributed to Public Assistance institutions and architectural firms to facilitate physical planning of hospitals. A number of standard plans for different sizes of health posts were also prepared. Assistance was rendered in developing a highly successful National Conference on Hospital Statistics and Records in June, 1961, and plans are being developed for another on Hospital Planning for December 1961, and one on Medical Records in June 1962. A short pilot course for hospital business managers was completed at the University of Antioquia in November 1961. Another is being developed for the spring of 1962. Forty hours of administrative orientation for Public Health Physicians was developed in the National School of Public Health in Bogotá in October-November 1961 with the anticipation that this may be expanded to a course in Hospital Administration for Physicians. Evaluation visits have been made to some 20 hospitals by the Hospital Administration Advisor. Data collection systems in the Ministry are under revision and classification of hospitals and establishments of minimal operating standards are in process. The Hospital Accreditation Committees of the Association of Medical Schools has completed, with Ministry participation and approval, basic standards for internships.

b) Work Remaining to be Done

Activities to date have largely been directed toward creating a framework within which the Colombian-American group of consultants can work. In FY-1962 and FY-1963 it is expected that perfection of this organization will alow accelerated progress toward all objectives with volume build-up on training and advisory activities.

c) Progress toward Achievement of Activity Targets

Following the initial impact of advisory services and training activities it is expected that development and strengthening of permanent training programs will take the most time. In particular those in Hospital Administration, Medical Records, Hospital Equipment, Maintenance and Dietetics, will probably require most of the time until 1966 phase-out.

D. Nature of U. S. Contribution

During FY-1962, U.S. will contribute two technicians (1 for 12 months, 1 for 5 months) and two participants, totalling $55,000.

For budget year 1963 direct U.S. cost is estimated at:

One Hospital Administration Advisor FSR-2	$ 18,000
One Medical Records Technician FSR-4	11,000
Two Participants	23,000
Local Travel	3,000
	$ 55,000

E. Cooperating Country Contribution

GOC will contribute with proportionate share of Joint Funds allotted. Furthermore, it contributes with the salaries of two Ministry Section Chiefs (Architecture and Hospital Administration) which will be assigned to this project.

For Fiscal Year 1962	$ 37,200
For Fiscal Year 1963	$ 41,200

F. Contribution from Other Sources NONE

G. Financial Considerations

The funding proposed herein does not complete the project. The funds in the pipeline result from the delay in receipt of charges for participant training.

H. Cooperating Country- USOM Coordination

The Ministry and Public Health Division of USOM have drawn up a pro-

ject agreement which has been agreed to both in principle and scope.

It is understood that the financial contributions proposed under this project for FY-1962 by the USOM and the GOC are contingent upon the availability of US and GOC funds and such other factors as may arise.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. GOAL I	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE NURSING EDUCATION 514-P-54 (514-54-922 A11)		

1 PROJECT BEGINS FY 1958 ENDS FY 1964

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000)								(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations					(C)	(D) Numbers of People				
	Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	Other External Financing	(1) Technicians Authorized: Non-Contract	(1) Technicians Authorized: Contract	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: U.S.	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: 3rd Country	(2) Participants: Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.	39	17	21			1				39								
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.	38	16	22							19				1		4		
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	141	10	25	105		1				17				1		5		
D. Budget Year FY 1963	DG	98	16	30	50		2				17				1		6		
E. All Subsequent Years	DG	98																	
F. Total All Years	--	414																	

2

	FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior: (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/60	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/60	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/60	(B) Actual Year FY 1961: (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY 1962: (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/62
Dollar Obligation and Expenditure	All Prior Years	T.C.	24		19	-4				15	9	6		6	6	-
	Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.				38				38	16	22		22	22	-
	Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											141	141	80	61
	TOTAL	--	24		19	34				53	25	28	141	169	108	61

Problems Addressed:

I Education and Training

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Project

This project has as its goal the improvement of all Nursing Services in Colombia by raising the quality of professional and sub-professional nursing education. This project will be carried out by the Nursing Consultant to the Public Health Division to USOM/Colombia, by the nursing educators on the staff of the Health Servicio, USOM/Colombia and by a contract with a leading school of nursing in the USA to provide direct assistance to the nursing schools of Colombia. Nursing education in Colombia has not advanced to the level of the schools of medicine and dentistry and there are not enough graduate nurses to provide even one to each of the major hospitals. So often the potential good of modern medical and surgical techniques are lost due to poor nursing care.

B. Specific Activity Targets or End Results of the Project

a) To initiate in-service training programs for professional nurses and sub-professional nursing aids in 10 hospitals in Colombia during FY-1963.

b) Through a contract with a leading school of nursing in the USA to provide a full time consultant in nursing education in Colombia for the duration of the contract to work with all the professional schools of nursing in Colombia to elevate the standards of teaching, to improve the curriculum, to select outstanding graduates in nursing for post graduate training programs in the USA, and Puerto Rico, and to serve as Country Coordinator for Nursing Consultation in Colombia.

c) Through a contract as described above, to provide at least 12 months per year of short term consultation (for periods of at least three months) in nursing education to the nursing schools of Colombia for the duration of the contract.

d) To sponsor workshops, seminars, and national meetings to further the cause of nursing education in Colombia. These will be organized jointly by the Nursing Consultant to USOM/Colombia and by the Country Coordinator of the USOM/Nursing contract.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

a) Work Accomplished to Date

1) The nursing consultant to the USOM/Colombia and the nursing staff of the USOM/Health Servicio have organized and given in-service training programs on a professional and sub-professional level in numerous hospitals in Colombia.

2) At the present time in-service training programs are being carried on in 6 hospitals in Colombia as a result of this project. Many departments of nursing have been organized in Colombian hospitals under the supervision and with the assistance of the USOM nursing consultant. Also assistance is being given to 19 schools of nursing aids.

3) A permanent Section of Nursing has been organized in the Ministry of Health.

b) Work Remaining to be Done

There are still alarmingly few nurses in Colombia and very few have adequate professional training. It will be necessary to slowly raise the status and income of graduate nurses in order to attract more young Colombian girls to the schools of nursing and to offer improved training facilities and programs so that nursing services can be improved.

Continuing assistance to nursing education on the present level will be necessary for at least three more years.

D. Nature of U.S. Contribution

a) The U.S. has contributed through 1961 $77,000 in technician and participant costs. For 1962 direct U.S. cost is calculated at a total of $ 141,000 - ($ 11,000 for one technician and local travel, $ 25,000 for 5 participants and $ 105,000 for funding of a Nursing Contract for two years.

b) For Budget Year 1963 programming calls for:

1 Nurse Advisor FSR-4	$ 16,000
6 Participants	30,000
University Contract	50,000
Local Travel and Per Diem	2,000
	$ 98,000

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

The GOC has contributed its share to the Joint Fund for assisting in the implementation of this project, which share for 1962 and 1963 is calculated as $14,000 annually.

F. Contribution from Other Sources and Relationship to Other Projects

There will be office space, clerical help, and transportation furnished to the contract consultant and the Country Coordinator in Nursing Education by the National University School of Nursing in Bogotá.

G. Financial Considerations

Funding proposed by Budget Year shows the sum of $ 105,000 for funding a nursing contract in nursing education for two years, and $50,000 for the third year of the proposed three year contract. It is planned to terminate this project in three years.

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

USOM maintains direct supervision over activities of this project through the Director of the Public Health Division.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED: December 15, 1961	☒ ORIGINAL ☐ REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY: COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO.: GOAL I (see below)	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE: HEALTH EDUCATION 514-P-54 (514-54-928 - All)		

1 PROJECT BEGINS FY 1959 ENDS FY 1966

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000)								(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations					(C)	(D) Numbers of People				
	Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) Joint MSP ~~Counterpart~~ Funds	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	Other External Financing	(1) Technicians Authorized: Non-Contract	(1) Technicians Authorized: Contract	(2) Participants: Non-Contract U.S.	(2) Participants: Non-Contract 3rd Country	(2) Participants: Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.	197	91	103			3				193			82					
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.	53	22	31							58			41	1		6		
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	29	5	24							28			--	1		4		
D. Budget Year FY 1963	D.G.	55	18	12	24		1				28			--	1		2		
E. All Subsequent Years	D.G.	124																	
F. Total All Years	---	458												123					

2 Dollar Obligation and Expenditure

FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior: (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/60	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/60	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/60	(B) Actual Year FY 1961: (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY 1962: (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/62
All Prior Years	T.C.	144		54	-1				53	30	23		23	23	--
Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.				53				53	17	36		36	25	11
Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											29	29	20	9
TOTAL		144		54	52				106	47	59	29	88	68	20

Problems Addressed:

I Education and Training

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Project

The purpose of this activity is to increase the knowledge of healthful living among all levels of the Colombian people. This is to be accomplished by the training of Colombians both in the USA and in Colombia to be health educators in order that additional programs may be organized to teach more and more people in Colombia to know a more healthful way to live and how to avoid preventable disease. This project will be under the supervision of the Health Education Consultant on the staff of the Chief of the Public Health Division of USOM/Colombia who will work in close collaboration with the Chief of the Section of Health Education of the Colombian Ministry of Health. The Health Education Consultant will improve the knowledge of healthful living among the Colombian people by assisting in evaluating and supervising public health education programs on the national, state and local level, assisting in the planning of and the operation of a regular course to be established for the training of health educators, selecting and orienting Colombians to be trained on the professional level in the USA and Puerto Rico, and to work as a Consultant in health education to national, state and local public health departments and to the Malaria eradication program. This is a continuing activity which includes funding to permit the establishment of a national course for the training of health educators in Colombia. Funds for the training of health educators in the USA on the Master of Public Health level have been decreased becuase it is felt that greater emphasis should now be placed on the training of health educators to work on the local level.

B. Specific Activity Targets or End Results of the Project

1. To develop a Department of Health Education as an integral part of the Ministry of Public Health.
2. To establish a regular course for the training of at least 30 local level health educators per year in Colombia.
3. To establish a professional graduate level program for health educators in the National University, School of Public Health.
4. To provide consultation services in health education to the Ministry of Health and to assist in the planning and carrying out of health education programs in all the states of Colombia.
5. To provide consultation services in health education to special programs in urban and rural water supply, malaria eradication, community development and school health.
6. To select and properly orient trainees for health education courses in Colombia and in the USA or Puerto Rico.
7. To assist the various health education programs in developing more and better health education materials.

C. Progress toward Achievement of Activity Targets

1. Work Accomplished to Date

a. A Department of Health Education has been established as a permanent part of the Ministry of Public Health and a Graphic Arts Section has also been developed to plan additional health education material.

b. The curriculum for a regular course for health education to be given in Colombia has been prepared.

c. Consultation services to national, state, and local programs are being carried out on a continuing basis.

d. Since the beginning of this project, 19 health educators have been trained on the professional level in the USA or Puerto Rico and 35 have been trained on the sub-professional level in Colombia. This is a good beginning but emphasis must now be placed on the national training of health educators to staff the integrated health centers that are to be built during 1962 and 1963 in Colombia and to work in community action self-help programs in rural areas.

2. Work remaining to be done

a. To establish a regular course in Colombia for the training of local level health education.

b. To provide continuing health education consultation to the Ministry of Health and to other Colombian institutions having programs in health.

c. To select and properly orient trainees in health education in Colombia (30 per year) and in the USA or Puerto Rico (2 per year) and to ensure that these trained health personnel are properly utilized after being trained.

d. To establish a course in health education on the post graduate level in the School of Public Health of the National University.

D. Nature of the U.S. Contribution

The United States has contributed the sum of $250,000 for technicians and participant training through FY 1961. Cost in 1962 to U.S. is calculated at $5,000 for technicians and $24,000 for four participants.

In FY 1963, the following direct cost is estimated:

1 Public Health Educator FSR-4	$18,000
2 Participants	12,000
Local Travel	1,000
First Country Training	24,000
	$ 55,000

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

The GOC has contributed its share to joint fund allotments. This share will be $23,000 in 1962 and $23,000 in 1963.

F. Contribution from other Sources and Relationship to Other Projects

Other Sources

The Departments of Valle and Caldas contributed one half of the total costs of their two sub-projects in Calendar Years 1960 and 1961.

G. Financial Considerations

The pipeline is the result of delay in receipt of advice of charges for participant trainees.

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

Through the Director, Public Health Division, the USOM closely coordinates this project.

It is understood that the financial contributions proposed under this project are contingent upon the availability of U.S. and GOC funds and such other factors as may arise.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	☒ ORIGINAL ☐ REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. GOAL I (See below)	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE HEALTH MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING 514-P-59 (514-59-906 A11)		

1

PROJECT BEGINS FY 1943 ENDS FY 1966	(A) Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(B) (1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) Joint MSP ~~Counterpart~~ Funds	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	(C) Other External Financing	(D) (1) Technicians Authorized: Non-Contract	(1) Technicians Authorized: Contract	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: U.S.	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: 3rd Country	(2) Participants: Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.G.	245	164	17			67				1,454								
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.	41	36				5				112				2				
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	27	23				4				71		51		1				
D. Budget Year FY 1963	D.G.	45	37				8				71		51		2				
E. All Subsequent Years	D.G.	135																	
F. Total All Years	--	462																	

2

Dollar Obligation and Expenditure	FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/60	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/60	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/60	(B) Actual Year FY 1961 (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY 1962 (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/62
	All Prior Years	T.C.	236		12	- 3				9	7	2		2	2	-
	Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.				40				41	37	4		4	4	-
	Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											27	27	23	4
	TOTAL	--	236		12	37				50	44	6	27	33	29	4

Problems Addressed:

I Education and Training

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Project

This project provides for: (1) Management, planning and the administrative organization for the functions of the Health Servicio, of USOM/Colombia. Under it expenses of the Chief Public Health Advisor, who directs the Servicio, and the Sanitary Engineering Consultant, are paid. Through the joint fund it provides for the Colombian Business Manager and administrative personnel in the central offices and regional offices serving all of the Servicio projects, (Director of Administrative Services, Personnel Office, Supply Office, Accounting and Disbursing Office, Audit Section and regional administrative disbursing offices throughout the entire country); (2) Administrative consultant services in public health for the Ministry of Health and public health organizations and institutions on national, state and municipal levels. A Sanitary Engineering Consultant is carried as a part of this project to work on the Chief of Public Health Advisor's staff to give consultation in sanitary engineering and water supply to the National Institute of Municipal Development and the Ministry of Health in their community water supply programs.

B. Specific Activity Targets

1) To plan and administer all Health Servicio projects.
2) To serve as consultants to the Minister of Health, the National Institute of Municipal Development, State and local health departments.
3) To assist in the reorganization of state or city public health departments and to assist in the development of new public health institutions on the national level.
4) To assist the Ministry in the procurement of special commodities in health from the USA to implement present and future public health programs.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

a) Work Accomplished to Date

1) An able administrative organization has been established which has provided for efficient administrative support for Health Servicio activities;

2) Reorganization studies have been made of the administrative sections of several State Health Departments and recommendations have been put into effect.

3) Administrative assistance is being given to various sections of the Ministry of Health daily in matters of administration and operation of Ministry-owned milk dehydration plants, setting up a new administrative structure for the National Institute of Nutrition, organizing a new administrative structure for the Control of Drugs, procurement of supplies, and public health administration as applied to the day to day operation of health programs.

b) Work Remaining to be Done

1) To achieve closer coordination in planning and technical management between Health Servicio and the Ministry of Health.

2) The Ministry has requested the Health Servicio to start in 1962 a joint project with the Ministry to achieve, in cooperation with Federal and State Comptrollers' Offices, a greater flexibility in administrative and fiscal matters and to train Ministry of Health administrative personnel that will be included in the Colombian 10-year health plan organization.

3) To achieve closer coordination between the administrative section of the Health Servicio and the Ministry in order to avoid duplication of personnel and paperwork.

D. Nature of U.S. Contribution

In previous fiscal years the U.S. has contributed a total of $ 285,000 for technicians support cost. Technicians cost for FY-1962 is estimated at $ 27,000. Budget year 1963 technician cost will amount to $ 45,000:-

1 Chief Public Health Advisor FSR-2	$ 20,000
1 Sanitary Engineering Consultant FSR-3	17,000
1 Secretary to Director - local FSL-2	3,000
Local Travel and Per Diem	5,000
	$ 45,000

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

The GOC has contributed and is contributing its proportionate share of the funds alloted to this project, i.e. $ 58,600 annually for 1962 and 1963.

It, furthermore, will contribute for FY-1962, 1963 and 1964 approximately $ 51,000 annually for the reorganization and training sub-project outlined under C a) 2) above.

F. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

The Director of the Public Health Division of USOM/Colombia is also the Director of the Health Servicio, USOM/Colombia and is responsible for the coordination of all health activities of USOM/Colombia. The Colombian Government agrees in principle and scope of all aspects of this project.

It is understood that financial contributions proposed under this project are based upon availability of U.S. and cooperating entity funds and such other factors as may arise.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109 (6-59)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. GOAL I (See below)	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION 514-Q-72 (514-72-018 A11)		

1

PROJECT BEGINS FY 1955
ENDS FY 1965

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000)								(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations					(C)	(D) Numbers of People				
	Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	Other External Financing	(1) Technicians Authorized		(2) Participants		
															Non-Contract	Contract	Non-Contract U.S.	Non-Contract 3rd Country	Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.	114		114										42					
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.	36	5	31										10	-		6	1	
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	98	8	60	30									20	1		18		
D. Budget Year FY 1963	D.G.	108	18	60	25		5							20	1		18		
E. All Subsequent Years	D.G.	220												40					
F. Total All Years	--	574												132					

2

Dollar Obligation and Expenditure	FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY 1961 (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY 1962 (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/62
	All Prior Years	T.C.	76		51	- 13				38	23	15		15	15	-
	Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.				34				34	1	33		33	18	15
	Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											98	98	38	60
	TOTAL		76		51	21				72	24	48	98	146	71	75

Problems Addressed:

I Education and Training

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Project

The primary function of this project is to provide participant training in public administration and technical consultation to various entities of GOC. The GOC is interested in an analysis of the personnel required by its various public agencies; the advanced preparation of persons who are already in channels of responsibility; and a program of professional education in preparation for leadership, responsibility and guidance of administrative change, policy formulation, program development and operations, executive leadership and management as well as in the practical solution of problems in economic and social development. The project will be geared to the programs of the Commission for Administration Reform, the Civil Service Commission and the National Planning Commission - all offices depending directly from the Presidency.

B. Specific Activity Targets or End Results of the Project

1. Overall improvement in public administration of the GOC through the provision of knowledge and skill to participants which are required in planning, organizing and guiding programs and services essential to national, economic and political stability.

2. Creation of a corps of professional public administrators in positions of public trust in the various agencies of the GOC.

3. Formation of an administrative basis for the maximum utilization of participant training in all fields of the technical assistance program.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Project Activity Targets

1. Work Accomplished to Date

From 1955 to 1961 inclusive some 73 training grants have been extended in the fields of Public Administration, including civilian police training and Formation and Flow of Capital. The Commission for Administrative Reform was established by the GOC in February, 1959. It is presently engaged in an administrative reorganization of the entire governmental structure of the host country. The Civil Service Commission was established by the GOC in April, 1959. It is presently engaged in the establishment and organization of government career service for the host country.

2. Work Remaining to be Done

USOM will contribute in the form of participant training upon the request of the Planning Commission of the GOC to the program for the overall improvement in public administration presently being carried on by various entities of the government.

3. Progress Toward Achievement of Project Targets

This project is an essential part of a technical assistance program for the economic, political and social development of the GOC. On the basis of the activities presently being undertaken by the National Planning Commission, the Division of Organization and Methods of the Commission for Administrative Reform and the Civil Service Commission, the Mission will be better prepared to develop a more detailed course of action.

D. Nature of U. S. Contribution

1. Previous Fiscal Years

Type C training grants - U.S. contribution, covers training costs within the United States and third countries and all other costs incident to implementation of training. A survey of the requirements in Public Administration was undertaken during FY-1961.

2. For Fiscal Year 1962 and Fiscal Year 1963

	1962	1963
(i) Staffing Requirements		
One Public Administration Advisor	8,000	18,000
(ii) Training Requirements		

	1962	1963
One graduate Public Administration	$ 2,800	
Six Customs Administration	3,400	
Two Budget Administration	5,000	
Thirty General Civil Service Admin.	40,800	
Two Organization and Methods		10,000
Four Budget Administration		10,000
Two Graduate Public Administration		10,000
Eight General Civil Service Administration		30,000
Total :	$ 60,000	$ 60,000

(iii) Contract Service Requirements

Three consultants under contract to perform a study of Civil Service Department.	$ 30,000	
Two consultants under contract to perform a study of administrative Reform Commission.		$ 25,000
Total :	$ 30,000	$ 25,000

(iv) Description of Other Costs

Demonstrational equipment and supplies.	5,000

The other costs will be exclusively direct dollar costs.

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

In the case of training, the GOC or employing entity of the participant pays the international travel costs plus a portion of, or all the peso salary, for the maintenance of dependents of the participant. In addition, the employer signs a contract of re-employment for twice the period of the training, and gives a leave of absence to the participant.

F. Contribution from Other Sources and Relationship to Other Projects

The United Nations maintains a group of technicians in Colombia who are concerned with assistance in the field of Public Administration. This project complements their efforts in these activities. This training forms the administrative basis for the maximum utilization of participant training in all fields of the technical assistance program in that it is a direct contribution to the administrative competence of the GOC.

G. Financial Consideration

The pipeline which exists results primarily from delay of receipt by the Mission of charges for training programmed by participating agencies.

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

The working relationship with the National Planning Commission has brought a coordinated effort in planning not only the training involved in this project but also the assistance requested to the other portions of the project. Written requests have been received to assist the GOC in these fields.

It is understood that the financial contributions proposed herein are contingent upon availability of U.S. and GOC funds and such other factors as may arise.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109 (6-59)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. GOAL I (See below)	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE LABOR AFFAIRS 514-U-44 (514-44-009 A11)		

1

PROJECT BEGINS FY 1954
ENDS FY 1964

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000)								(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations					(C)	(D) Numbers of People				
	Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	Other External Financing	(1) Technicians Authorized: Non-Contract	(1) Technicians Authorized: Contract	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: U.S.	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: 3rd Country	(2) Participants: Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.	223		223															
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.	49		49												22			
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	100		100												36			
D. Budget Year FY 1963	D G	100		100												36			
E. All Subsequent Years	D.G.	100																	
F. Total All Years	--	572																	

2

	FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior: (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/60	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/60	(B) Actual Year FY: (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY: (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/62
Dollar Obligation and Expenditure	All Prior Years	T.C.	133		96	-6				90	77	13		13	13	-0-
	Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.				49				49	9	40		40	35	5
	Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											100	100	25	75
	TOTAL		133		96	43				139	86	53	100	153	73	80

Problems Addressed:

I Education and Training

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Project

The object of this unilateral training project is the proper orientation and education of labor union leaders. The project is an essential, integral part of the program to further the economic, political, social and industrial development of Colombia. The training of the labor leaders stresses the technical and administrative aspects of free trade unionism as well as first hand observation of the operations of similar trade unions, both in Puerto Rico and the United States. In addition, first country training is encouraged through financial assistance to the Instituto Nacional de Fomento Gremial and the providing of books on free labor movements.

B. Specific Activity Targets and End Results of the Project

1. Assistance in developing a corps of labor leaders grounded in the principles of free trade unions.

2. Financial assistance to the Instituto Nacional de Fomento Gremial toward training labor leaders locally.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Project Activity Targets

1. Work Accomplished to Date

143 labor union leaders have been sent on training observation programs in labor union organization and administration in Puerto Rico and the United States. Financial assistance has been provided to the Instituto Nacional de Fomento Gremial for the training of some 700 labor leaders in Colombia.

2. Work Remaining to be Done

Training of labor leaders through training grants to Puerto Rico and the United States and financial assistance to the local Instituto Nacional de Fomento Gremial should continue through 1964 at which time the labor movement in Colombia will have a sound corps of well trained labor leaders in the free labor movement.

D. Nature of U.S. Contribution

Prior Years:

US$227,000 spent for the training of 143 participants and financial assistance of $6,000 to the Instituto Nacional de Fomento Gremial.

Fiscal Year 1962 :

US$100,000 is provided for the training of 36 participants in Puerto Rico and the United States (cost US$90,000), financial assistance to the Instituto Nacional de Fomento Gremial (US$7,000) and books, periodicals and pamphlets (US$3,000).

Fiscal Year 1963 :

(i) Staff Requirements : None

(ii) Training Requirements: 36 trainees for Stateside and Puerto Rico trade observation programs in labor union organization - type A grants - inclusive of international travel, maintenance insurance and instruction costs. US$ 90,000

Local Training : Financial assistance to the Instituto Nacional de Fomento Gremial for training of labor leaders. 7,000

Books, pamphlets, periodicals, etc. 3,000

Total : US$ 100,000

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

The Ministry of Labor assists in the selection of the participant trainees and wherever possible assists the Instituto Nacional de Fomento Gremial. As the Stateside and Puerto Rico observation training program are type A grants, no contribution is made by GOC.

F. Contribution from other sources and Relationship to other Projects

The private firms employing the participants pay the salaries of the participants during their training period in Puerto Rico and the United States. This project is indirectly related to the program of Point IV in Industrial Management; contributing to the labor management relation aspects of the industrial development of Colombia.

G. Financial Consideration

The pipeline exists primarily from delay in receipt by the Mission of charges for training programmed by participating agencies.

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

Close coordination has been maintained between the USOM, the Labor Attache and the Ministry of Labor of the GOC in the operation of this participant training activity with particular reference to final selection of candidates for scholarships.

It is understood that financial contributions proposed under this project are based upon availability of funds and such other factors as may arise.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109 (6-59)	DATE PREPARED: December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY: COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO.: GOAL I (See below)	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE: MISCELLANEOUS TRAINING 514-Y-99 (514-99-011 A11)		

1 PROJECT BEGINS FY 1956 ENDS FY 1965

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000)								(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations					(C)	(D) Numbers of People				
	Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	Other External Financing	(1) Technicians Authorized: Non-Contract	(1) Technicians Authorized: Contract	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: U.S.	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: 3rd Country	(2) Participants: Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.	58		58										12					
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.	32		32										6			18		
C. Operational Year FY 1962	D.G.	40		40										8			25		
D. Budget Year FY 1963	D.G.	40		40										8			25		
E. All Subsequent Years	D.G.	80												16					
F. Total All Years	--	250												50					

2

	FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior: (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY 1961: (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(C) Operational Year FY 1962: (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/
Dollar Obligation and Expenditure	All Prior Years	T.C.	38		22	- 2				20	9	11		11	11	-
	Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.				32				32	5	27		27	20	7
	Operational Year FY 1962	D.G.											40	40	10	30
	TOTAL		38		22	30				52	14	38	40	78	41	37

Problems Addressed:

I Education and Training

 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Project

The purpose of this project is (a) to furnish training support to the activities of the Inter-American Geodetic Survey Group in Colombia for civilian employees of the Institute of Agustín Codazzi; (b) to support the Presidential program in the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy and (c) to give training support to the overall objectives of the technical assistance program at the request of the GOC, when such support is not directly attributable to a single project of USOM.

B. Specific Activity Targets or End Results of the Project

The specific goal is to furnish a complement of trained personnel in cartographic and peaceful uses of atomic energy fields which carry forth policy objectives of technical assistance program.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

1. Work Accomplished to Date

In the period 1942 to 1961 75 participants have been trained in the United States and third countries under Type C grants. Of the trainees, an estimated 75% are working in positions of responsibility with the GOC and/or private enterprise in Colombia in the field of specialization or in closely related subjects of the training.

2. Work Remaining to be Done

First, training in cartographic mapping should be continued until the IAGS believes the GOC has the staff sufficiently competent to carry forward the completion of the total cartographic map of Colombia. Second, the project should continue, in conjunction with the Atomic Energy Commission representatives to provide the GOC with training for personnel engaged in the basic program for the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

3. Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

While 75 participants have been trained under this project, there remains the need for additional trained personnel in the subject fields.

D. Nature of U. S. Contribution

1. Previous Fiscal Years

During the period 1956 to 1961 the U.S. has financed the training of 75 participants in the United States or third countries on Type C training grants at a cost of US$90,000. The U.S. contribution has been limited to Type C grants, i.e. training costs and/or maintenance for participants while training outside Colombia under USOM auspices.

2. For Fiscal Year 1962 and Fiscal Year 1963

Training Requirements

30 participants - Cartographic Training - U.S. and Panamá Canal Zone (12 to 18 weeks course)	$ 10,000
4 participants - Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy U.S. - 18 months.	30,000
Total :	$ 40,000

3. Future Fiscal Years

This type of training is contemplated through the period that the technical cooperation will operate and at the level consistent with funds available.

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

The GOC, in the case of all participants, pays international transportation costs and all or a portion of the peso salary of the participant for the maintenance of dependents, plus signing a re-employment contract with the participant or giving him a leave of absence.

F. Contribution from Other Sources and Relationship to Other Projects

No contribution from other sources. Relationship to Other Projects: The completion of the cartographic map of Colombia will assure the more rapid development and settlement of rural areas. The training of personnel in the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy will complement

USOM/Colombia projects in Health and Sanitation, Education and Agriculture, especially the Land Settlement and Basic Resources Survey projects.

G. Financial Considerations

The pipeline results from a nine months' implementation period and a lapse of time between the termination of the training and the passage of charges by the participating programming agency to USOM.

H. Cooperating Country and USOM Coordination

Activities under this project are cooperatively planned with the governmental entities concerned. It is understood that the financial contributions proposed herein are contingent upon availability of U.S. and GOC funds and such other factors as may arise.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109 (6-59)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	☒ ORIGINAL ☐ REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. GOAL I (See below)	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE POPULAR CULTURAL ACTION (NEW 1962)		

1 PROJECT BEGINS FY 1962 ENDS FY 1965

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000)								(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations					(C)	(D) Numbers of People				
	Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	Other External Financing	(1) Technicians Authorized: Non-Contract	(1) Technicians Authorized: Contract	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: U.S.	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: 3rd Country	(2) Participants: Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.																		
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.																		
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	201		30	126	45								116 A/					
D. Budget Year FY 1963	D.G.	201		30	126	45								116					
E. All Subsequent Years	D.G.	201												116					
F. Total All Years	----	603												348 A/					

2

	FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior: (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY 1961: (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY 1962: (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/62
Dollar Obligation and Expenditure	All Prior Years	T.C.														
	Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.														
	Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											201	201	156	45
	TOTAL												201	201	156	45

Problems Addressed:

I Education and Training

II Agricultural Productivity and Agrarian Reform

A/ See Appendix I

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 4 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Project

This project is designed to provide technical and financial assistance to enlarge the program of rural agricultural and health education of the "Acción Cultural Popular" (ACP). Illiteracy, poverty, low agricultural productivity and social unrest are characteristics of rural Colombia, and to combat these problems and help improve conditions, ACP initiated some ten years ago a radio education program covering about 800 small municipalities of Colombia. Approximately 50,000 radio transmitters have been distributed to centers within these municipalities. There are currently 115,000 registered students receiving instruction by radio. In order to maximize the benefits of the radio training, a small scale program of short term courses in agricultural extension and health education was initiated, the purpose of this assistance being to provide instructor groups to visit municipalities and to demonstrate the practicability of the theory presented by radio. Greater effectiveness of the total program can be made by providing financial assistance to increase the formal training activities of ACP.

U.S. assistance will be primarily directed toward: (1) Technical assistance through the extension advisory group, as well as through advisors in the other divisions of the USOM; (2) Partial funding for training and maintenance of instructors, and (3) Funds for demonstrational equipment.

B. Specific Activity Targets or End Results of the Project

An agricultural technician from the Food and Agriculture Division will be designated to coordinate the assistance being provided by the USOM and to advise relative to the administration and supervision of the program.

In addition, the technician will coordinate this project with the other Point IV Projects, specifically; Vocational Agricultural Education and Health and Sanitation projects, utilizing to the fullest extent possible the services of these projects. The technician also will coordinate the program of ACP with the extension programs of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Secretaries of the various departments, and other entities with extension programs.

Further, the project will be assisted financially in order to expand the present program. It is contemplated to increase the number of instructors from six groups of two agronomists to fifteen groups composed of two agronomists and one health educationist. After intensive training at the Sutatenza training site, the new instructor groups will travel to the more than 800 municipalities in Colombia to put into practice the theories beamed by radio. Demonstrational kits will be employed with each course, and upon completion of the course the equipment used will be provided the local instructors for additional demonstrations.

C. Program Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

1. Work accomplished to date

The ACP has trained six groups of instructors, each containing two agronomists, to conduct 150 courses yearly attended by 12,000 participants. Some U.S. assistance has been and is being provided by technicians assigned to the Point IV Program by providing some radio program materials in agricultural techniques, etc. No funds have been allotted directly to this project.

2. Work remaining to be done

The rural education radio program needs to be supplemented with additional instructor groups and demonstrational material and equipment in order to show the practical application of theories presented via the radioprogram. A Colombian director of extension courses and a veterinarian need to be employed full time to carry out an intensified and expanded course of instruction for

the training of additional groups of instructors. The total number of instructor groups will be increased to fifteen and will include thirty agronomists and fifteen health educationists. These instructors will conduct approximately 450 courses yearly to be attended by a total of 36,000 participants. Demonstrational equipment, including insecticide sprayers, health kits, etc., need to be purchased and assembled to demonstrate the practical application of the educational courses broadcast to the people.

3. Progress toward achievement of project targets

The ACP has trained six groups of two agronomists and will begin training soonest six health educationists to complete six teams of two agronomists and one health educator each. Demonstrational equipment kits are being assembled within available funds.

D. Nature of U.S. Contribution

Previous Fiscal Years

Not applicable.

Operational and Budget Years

1. Training Requirements $30,000

First country training at ACP site in Boyacá for 300 leader-type grants at a cost of $100 per participant.

2. Contract Services Requirements $126,000

A contract is to be executed between the Acción Cultural Popular, with the approval of the Ministries of Agriculture and Education, specifying the expenses to be incurred by both parties relative to the training of 18 additional agronomists and 9 health educators to serve as instructors and their maintenance in the field. These costs would be inclusive of salaries, travel and perdiem, as well as social benefits. (See Appendix I re the yearly budget expenses).

3. Supplies and Equipment Requirements $ 45,000

Equipment for demonstrational kits including: insecticide sprayers, farm hand tools, basic health kits, etc. Direct Dollar Costs will be for supplies and equipment, while remainder of Funds are indirect dollar costs.

Future Fiscal Years

The technical and financial assistance provided under this project will be maintained at the same level for a period of three years. Total costs for future years will approximate $201,000.

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

The Government of Colombia contributes five million pesos annually to the operation of the total program of Acción Cultural Popular.

F. Contribution from Other Sources

The ACP receives funds from charitable organizations both in Colombia and the United States. This sum varies but has reached a rate as high as $100,000 per year.

G. Financial Considerations

The funding proposed herein is dependent upon a contractual arrangement between the USOM and Acción Cultural Popular.

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

The Government of Colombia agrees in principle with the program of ACP and contributes to the program financially. The Acción Cultural Popular participated in presentation of annual budget required to carry out intensified program. The National Planning Board recognizing the importance of this project has formally requested that USOM, if possible, consider this activity within its program.

It is understood that the financial contributions proposed herein are contingent upon availability of U.S. and GOC funds and such other factors as may arise.

APPENDIX I

Annual Budget of Expenses to train and maintain 15 instructor groups - submitted to USOM by Acción Cultural Popular.

Monthly Salaries:	Colombian Pésos
One Director of Extension	$ 1,600
One Medical Veterinarian	1,700
Thirty Agronomists at $1,200 each	36,000
Fifteen Health Educationists at $1,200 each	18,000
Two Secretaries at $600 each	1,200
Total Monthly Salary:	$ 58,500

On Yearly Basis:	
Salaries at $58,500 per month	702,000
Social Benefits	280,000
Travel $3,000 each - 45 Experts	135,000
Per Diem $23,500 monthly - 45 Experts	282,000
Demonstrational Equipment for 450 courses at $700 each course during year	315,000
Miscellaneous Expenses	86,000
Total Budget:	$1,800,000

Acción Cultural Popular will continue to assume the expenses which approximate $600,000 pesos. AID is requested to assume the remaining expenses or $1,200,000 pesos.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109 (6-59)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. GOAL I(See below)	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE UNIVERSITY EDUCATION - ECONOMICS 514-N-77 (514-77-030 - All)		

1 PROJECT BEGINS FY 1962 ENDS FY [redacted]

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000) Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations (1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	(C) Other External Financing	(D) Numbers of People (1) Technicians Authorized Non-Contract	(1) Contract	(2) Participants Non-Contract U.S.	(2) Non-Contract 3rd Country	(2) Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.																		
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.																		
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	261			261									120		5			5
D. Budget Year FY 1963	D.G.	-																	
E. All Subsequent Years	D.G.	128												82					
F. Total All Years	--	389												202					

2

Dollar Obligation and Expenditure: FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY 1961 (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY 1962 (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/ 62
All Prior Years	T.C.														
Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.														
Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											261	261	10	251
TOTAL												261	261	10	251

Problems Addressed:

I Education and Training

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 5 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Project

This project is designed to upgrade the quality of economic training in Colombian universities in order to meet the critical need for well-trained economists. U.S. funds will provide technical assistance at both the undergraduate and graduate levels through a U.S. university and the University of the Andes. The University of the Andes has been selected because it is outstanding among the ten Colombian universities which offer training in economics. The location of the university in Bogotá, capital and largest city of Colombia, and the history of successful cooperation in several disciplines with United States universities and foundations, also enhance the likelihood that the Andes would be an optimal locale for such a program.

B. Specific Activity Targets or End Results of the Project

A contract with a US university (Department of Economics) to assist the University of the Andes in the establishment of a graduate program in economics by means of the following:

1. To initiate courses at the undergraduate level which are not conducted at the present time due to lack of qualified professors, adequate teaching materials and basic research.
2. To train counterpart personnel in teaching and research methods.
3. To assist the Centro de Estudios sobre Desarrollo Económico (Research Center) in its basic research activities.
4. To provide participant training at the graduate level.
5. With substantial progress in points above, to concurrently develop a graduate program, at the equivalent of the Master's level in economics.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Project Activity

1. Work Accomplished to Date

The University of the Andes has been developing the School of Economics by training its more promising graduates at US universities for eventual teaching and research positions; has established a center of Economic Research with the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation, which has provided a Director for the Center; has enlarged the physical facilities of the School of Economics and has developed plans to increase both the teaching and research staff as well as the physical plant specifically space for an expanded library and additional offices.

2. Work Remaining to be Done

There are three objectives to be met in order to have a program of study in economics at the graduate level. First, the under - graduate curricula must be improved and strengthened not only to provide more adequately prepared students for the graduate school but also to provide a more adequately prepared economist for Colombian business and government. Second, a program of graduate study must be developed and initiated. And third, text materials need to be developed relative to the Colombian economy: in conjunction with an accelerated research program to be under - taken at both the graduate and undergraduate levels.

3. Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

None

D. Nature of U.S. Contribution

Prior Years : None

Operational Year: 1962

Contract Service Requirements

A contract in the amount of $261,000 will be financed for a period of two years with a US university, that has a prominent School of Economics, to provide:

Technicians

Five (5) professors for a minimum of two (2) years each in the fields of Economics, to be mutually determined. One of the professors, to be

resident country coordinator for the full four year period of the project. Costs per Appendix I $ 152,200

Campus Costs and 25% Overhead 35,500

Cost: $ 187,700

Participants

Five (5) participants to receive graduate training at a U.S. university for a period of two years each. Candidates to be selected by a board consisting of the US contract professors, the Faculty of Economics of the University of the Andes and the Research Center with the approval and administration of USOM Training Office.

Cost: $ 50,000

Supplies and Equipment Requirements

Furnishing books and journals in Economics for the library estimated at: $ 10,000

One Station Wagon for official transportation of professors: 2,500

Supplies and demonstrational equipment : 5,000

Cost: $ 17,500

Description of Other Costs

Local travel and per diem to be provided by the University of the Andes

Chauffeur and maintenance of vehicle for the period of two years. $ 4,000

Miscellaneous Items 1,000

Cost : $ 5,000

Two year estimated costs $ 260,200

Future Fiscal Years

For FY-1963 due to contracting late FY-1962 no funds necessary FY-1963. ▲

See Appendix I, Illustrative Budget for cost breakdown of total project.

E. Nature of Cooperating Entity Contribution

1. For the 1961 academic year, the School is sending two of its professors to M.I.T. and one to Williams College to obtain their masters degree. The following year, the School is preparing to send three more to other U.S. universities for graduate work. Under this plan, a condition of university financial assistance is that the grantees pledge to teach for a minimum period equivalent to that of the training grant. Thus, the School's continuing objective is to assemble a well-prepared Faculty able to fulfill the growing needs of the University. The technical assistance requested would permit the acceleration of this program and enable the establishment and operation of a graduate school. Offices for the faculty are being completed. Funds for these offices were raised by contributions by the Faculty and students.

The School is completely financed from a common university fund obtained from:

a) Student tuition fees
b) Donations by Colombian business
c) A very small governmental grant which is accorded all universities by Colombian Law, and,
d) Grants for special projects provided by U.S, foundations e.g. Rockefeller Foundation.

2. The Centro de Estudios sobre Desarrollo Económico was founded in September 1959. The original staff of the Research Center was composed of two economists with degrees and three fourth year students who had only to write their thesis to graduate. At the present time, a U.S. Director with Ph.D., seven economists with B.A. equivalent degrees, one sociologist one statistician, four fourth-year students writing thesis, five secretaries and a librarian from the Research Center staff. The fourth year students who have not completed their studies form part of both the Faculty and the Research Center.

F. Contribution from Other Sources and Relationship to Other Projects

The Rockefeller Foundation has been of decisive help in the establishment and operation of the Center. The Director of the Center is paid by the Foundation which also makes periodic grants to the library. A grant for calculators was also made.

Scholarships to members of the Center staff have also been supplied by the Rockefeller Foundation. At the present time three persons are studying in the U.S. financed by these grants.

G. Financial Considerations

The funding proposed for the operational year will cover the period of two years of the contract. For future fiscal years the contribution will be for continuation of the project to completion and funds for three short-term professors to evaluate the performance of the Contractor and guide the transition of the project to the cooperating university.

Pipeline

This will result from the fact that the contract will require at least 6 months to negotiate and an additional 3 months to become operative. Further, the changes submitted from the contracting university will in all probability not be received promptly, thus adding to the delay in the expenditure of funds.

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

The plans embodied in this E-1 have been jointly prepared by the cooperating university and the USOM. The National Planning Board of the GOC has approved this project in principle by letter #01318 dated June 22, 1960 and has requested that Point IV give favorable consideration in establishing such a project.

APPENDIX I
ILLUSTRATIVE BUDGET

	Yearly Periods I	II	III	IV
	U.S. Dollars			
Salaries (Exclusive of Benefits):				
Coordinator	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Labor Economist	10,000	10,000	-	-
Agricultural Economist	10,000	10,000	-	-
International Economist	-	10,000	10,000	-
Public Finance	-	10,000	10,000	-
(3) Short-term Professors	-	-	-	18,000
Total :	32,000	52,000	32,000	30,000
Fringe Benefits (15%)	4,800	7,800	4,800	1,800
Quarters Allowance	7,200	12,000	7,200	6,000
Education Allowance	1,500	2,500	1,500	500
International Travel	4,800	9,600	4,800	3,400
International Transport	9,000	9,000	3,000	2,000
Total :	27,300	40,900	21,300	13,700
Commodities:				
Station Wagon	2,500	-	-	-
Library Books & Periodicals	5,000	5,000	-	-
Other Supplies	2,500	2,500	-	-
	10,000	7,500	-	-
Other Costs	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Participant Training	30,000	20,000	-	-
Total (Colombia)	101,800	122,900	55,800	46,200
U.S. University Costs				
Campus Coordinator (½)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Secretary (½ salary)	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Dean's Evaluation Trip	700	-	-	700
Overhead Cost 25% on salaries)	9,400	14,400	9,400	4,400
Total (U.S. University)	15,600	19,900	14,900	10,600
GRAND TOTAL :	117,400	142,800	70,700	56,800

APPENDIX II
UNIVERSITY OF THE ANDES CONTRIBUTION TO THE PROPOSED PROGRAM

	Colombian Pesos 1962/1963	1963/1964	1964/1965
Building 1/	100,000		
Salaries			
3 to 5 Counterparts	90,000	150,000	90,000
3 Bilingual Secretaries	36,000	36,000	36,000
3 Translaters	54,000	54,000	54,000
Social Benefits (20% of wage bills)	36,000	48,000	36,000
Travel			
Local 2/	10,000	10,000	10,000
International 3/	5,000	3,500	-
Intensive Language Training	10,000	8,000	-
Overhead (20%)	48,200	61,800	45,200
Building, Depreciation	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total Expenses :	399,200	380,800	281,200
Dollar Equivalent $6.70 = U.S.$	59,582	56,910	41,970

1/ Building will be ready for use in June 1962
2/ Includes Travel and Per Diem of U.S. Contract Personnel
3/ External Travel of Participant Trainees

- -

Proposed School and Research Center Budgets for duration of Program

School of Economics	300,000	350,000	400,000
Research Center	405,110	465,876	535,757

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED December 15,1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. GOAL I (See below)	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE COMMUNITY IMPACT (New FY 1962)		

1 PROJECT BEGINS FY 1962 ENDS FY 1964

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000)								(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations					(C)	(D) Numbers of People				
	Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	Other External Financing	(1) Technicians Authorized		(2) Participants		
															Non-Contract	Contract	Non-Contract U.S.	Non-Contract 3rd Country	Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.																		
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.																		
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	50					50												
D. Budget Year FY 1963	D.G.	100					100												
E. All Subsequent Years	D.G.	-																	
F. Total All Years	- -	150																	

2

Dollar Obligation and Expenditure	FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY 1961 (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY 1962 (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/
	All Prior Years	T.C.														
	Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.														
	Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											50	50	25	25
	TOTAL												50	50	25	25

Problems Addressed:

I Education and Training
II Agricultural Productivity and Agrarian Reform
III Industrial Productivity with Emphasis on Export Promotion

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Activity

Our foreign aid program is geared to a formalized programming process which requires long range planning. While this system has many advantages, and is in most cases necessary, it has proven to be unresponsive and inelastic in at least one very important potential program area. This is an area that covers numerous small scale ad hoc requests for assistance. Typical of such requests would be the community impact type which might involve the purchase of a water tank for a group of families engaged in a self help housing project, a small water purification unit, a water pump, or a dental chair to the National University Dental School which is providing free dental services to a group of several hundred indigents. It might also include projects of a hardship, emergency nature or to meet a limited political objective. These kinds of projects have been frequently proposed, are invariably rejected, and are impossible to implement where time is of essence because of a combination of time-consuming requirements for documentation and lack of flexibility regarding the use of aid funds.

This project request would provide a fund to be utilized at the discretion of the USOM Director and the Ambassador. It would not be feasible to require in advance the usual detailed documentation, which would include a complete project description followed by ICA deliberation and approval of the activity and the subsequent issuance of a project agreement and sub-obligating documents. The project is designed to permit a quick response to worthy requests for small scale project activities which cannot be programmed in the regular program of aid. The assistance would be carefully reviewed to be consistent with general U.S. policy objectives, and channeled toward groups of people who would receive a direct benefit. This is in contrast to the frequently less personalized institution building concept of aid. The project is proposed on a demonstration basis with the hope that an important quantity of goodwill toward the United States can be generated in this neglected area.

B. Specific Activity Targets and End Results Desired

This activity is designed to permit a quick response to worthy requests for small scale project activities.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

1. Work Accomplished to Date

None

2. Work Remaining to be Done

Assistance should be provided to those self-help activities which merit a stimulous by providing some small pieces of equipment.

D. Nature of the U.S. Contribution

No direct dollar funds have been provided for this type of activity in the past. For 1962 a fund of US$ 50,000 is provided to purchase, on a demonstration basis, equipment and supplies to give impetus to the self-help type of activities carried on mainly in rural communities. For FY 1963 the fund will require approximately US$ 100,000 to provide supplies and equipment for this activity.

It is foreseen that obligations will be primarily for the purchase of imported goods.

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

The cooperating country contribution is in the form of self-help the part of the communities involved.

F. Contribution from Other Sources

None

G. Financial Consideration

The pipeline is brought about by the time required in contracting for the equipment and the delay in receipt of the charges.

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

This activity has been developed unilaterally and on the basis of many requests received in the Embassy from the smaller communities of Colombia to assist them in providing small pieces of equipment, etc., in their self-help efforts.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. GOAL I (See below)	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE COMMUNITY HEALTH New 1962 Servicio Project		

1

PROJECT BEGINS FY 1962
ENDS FY 1966

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000)								(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations					(C)	(D) Numbers of People				
	Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) Joint ~~MSP Counterpart~~ Funds	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	Other External Financing	(1) Technicians Authorized		(2) Participants		
															Non-Contract	Contract	Non-Contract U.S.	Non-Contract 3rd Country	Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.										84								
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.										165			212					
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	50				50					170			236					
D. Budget Year FY 1963	D.G.	100				100					170			250					
E. All Subsequent Years	D.G.	300																	
F. Total All Years	--	450																	

2

Dollar Obligation and Expenditure	FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY 1961 (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY 1962 (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/62
	All Prior Years	T.C.														
	Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.														
	Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											50	50	10	40
	TOTAL												50	50	10	40

Problems Addressed:

I Education and Training

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Project

This is a Servicio project that was organized in 1959 to provide the services of public health dentistry on a local level to various regions of Colombia. One of the major emphasis in the early days of this program was on health education generally and not only as applied to dental public health. A great deal of time and effort was devoted to the fluoridation of community water supplies. The response to this project on the state and local level demonstrated the great desire of the people living in the rural areas of Colombia to have not only the very much needed services of dental public health but also the more important advantages of a health center offering both medical and dental services. These rural people stated their desire to contribute their labor to the building of these rural health posts. Local committees were organized in certain villages by health educators on the staff of the Health Servicio and the actual needs and resources of these villages were analyzed. The community spirit of self-help was determined to be the most important factor in the success of the project and these activities have been carried on only where the spirit of community self-help is strongest. The installation of dental public health units in rural areas combined with programs in health education has been so successful that now the principal emphasis of this project has been shifted to the construction of rural health centers that can offer services in preventive and clinical medicine as well as dentistry. Health education activities are an important and necessary part of this activity.

The total portion of the project is designed to provide necessary medical and dental equipment from the U. S. during FY-1962 through FY-1966. This medical and dental equipment is needed to equip small health centers that are to be constructed by community self-help in villages in the States of Cauca, Huila, Santander and Tolima. The Servicio has entered into an agreement with the health authorities of the above states, the local self-help committees of the villages concerned and the Colombian Coffee Growers Federation to implement the construction of these very necessary health treatment centers by furnishing money to these villages to purchase necessary building materials, by providing necessary plans for the actual building, and by providing the direction and moral support necessary to accomplish the goal. The actual construction is to be done by the people of the communities themselves. Professional personnel to staff these health centers are to be recruited and paid by the Health Servicio, State Health Departments and the Colombian Coffee Growers Federation.

B. Specific Activity Targets or End Results of the Project

1. To provide U.S. manufactured medical and dental equipment sufficient to furnish 9 rural health centers in the State of Cauca, 4 in Huila, 4 in Santander and 3 in Tolima during Fiscal Year 1962.
2. To construct 20 small health centers in rural areas of Colombia during Fiscal Year 1962 and 40 during Fiscal Year 1963. These centers will be built by community action self-help under the guidance of the USOM/Health Servicio and with the financial assistance of the Colombian Coffee Growers Federation and the Colombian states concerned.
3. To expand the existing purely dental public health services to include preventive medical services also.
4. To use all means at the disposal of Health Servicio personnel to enlarge and improve the activities in community development.
5. To organize a field training course in community health development and make this training opportunity available to interested health professional people from other Latin-American countries.
6. To gradually turn over the financial responsibility of the USOM/Health Servicio health centers and dental public health activities to the state departments of health as they are able to assume the financial and administrative responsibility.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

1. Work Accomplished to Date

7 of the largest cities in Colombia have successfully installed fluoridation systems under the supervision and with the assistance of this project. A field training course in community health development has been organized and all USOM's in Latin-America have been so advised. Since the beginning of this project, 108 dental public health services have been created in Colombia and 52 rural health posts have been improved greatly. Eight new rural health centers have been established as a result of this project and are operating successfully.

2. Work Remaining to be Done

Twenty rural health centers are to be constructed during FY-1962 and 40 during FY-1963. Expand existing dental public health units to include preventive medical and additional health education facilities. Carry out field training programs in community health development for students from other Latin-American countries. Continue to develop programs in community health development and dental public health in cooperation with the various Colombian states and the Colombian Coffee Growers Federation as available funds will permit.

D. Nature of U. S. Contribution

a) This project will be under the supervision of the Chief of the Public Health Division, USOM/Colombia.

b) $50,000 for the purchase of U. S. manufactured medical and dental diagnostic and treatment equipment such as obstetrical instruments, stethoscopes, sterilization equipment, dental drilling equipment, minor surgical instruments, etc.

c) Servicio Funding

The U. S. Contribution was $26,600 in FY-1961 and $29,800 in both FY-1962 and FY-1963.

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

During FY-1961, the GOC contributed $138,400 to this project. During FY-1962, the GOC contributed $140,200 and will contribute $140,200 during FY-1963.

F. Contributions from Other Sources

Seven Colombian States, four cities and the Colombian Coffee Growers Federation have contributed the sum of $212,000 to this project up to FY-1962.

For FY-1962 $236,000 will be contributed and $250,000 for FY-1963. All labor contributed by the Colombian people in the villages selected through Community SELF-HELP.

G. Financial Considerations

The pipeline results from the time required from contracting to delivery of commodities.

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Contribution

The project has been agreed to both in principle and scope by the Ministry of Health.

It is understood that financial contributions proposed under this project are based upon availability of U. S. and cooperating entity funds and such other factors as may arise.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	☐ ORIGINAL ☐ REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. SERVICIO PROJECT	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE National Institute of Nutrition		

1

PROJECT BEGINS FY ENDS FY	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000) Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations (1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) Part Funds	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	(C) Other External Financing	(D) Numbers of People (1) Technicians Authorized Non-Contract	(1) Contract	(2) Participants Non-Contract U.S.	(2) Non-Contract 3rd Country	(2) Contract
A. All Prior Years											945		209						
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY													108	15					
C. Operational Year FY													84	10					
D. Budget Year FY																			
E. All Subsequent Years																			
F. Total All Years																			

2

Dollar Obligation and Expenditure: FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(C) Operational Year FY (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/
All Prior Years															
Actual Year FY															
Operational Year FY															
TOTAL															

Problems Addressed:

Servicio Project

 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A) General Description of the Project

This project is directed toward the improvement of the nutritional status of the Colombian people where malnutrition is one of the foremost causes of death, especially among infants and pre-school children. The true extent of malnutrition has been shown to be very prevalent in all areas of the country by a series of surveys, the last one made by a United States and Colombian team made up of members of the U.S. Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition and the Colombian National Institute of Nutrition. This project will be carried out by the National Institute of Nutrition with the administrative support of the Servicio of USOM/Colombia.

B) Specific Activity Targets

To improve the nutrition of the Colombian people through:

a) Continued research in regard to the specific causes of malnutrition.
b) Nutritional education of the Colombian people so that they may know what are the best available foods.
c) Supervision of school and village supplementary feeding programs.
d) Integrated applied nutrition programs in coordination with national agricultural and educational authorities and international organizations.

C) Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

1) Work accomplished to date

A National Institute of Nutrition has been established, Nutritional surveys have been and are being carried on in various localities typical of the regions of the country. Laboratory analyses have been made of the foods used by people in these typical areas. A nutritional education campaign has been undertaken in connection with the American Millers Federation, (U.S. Dept. of Agriculture) using radio and television programs and other types of audio-visual material. Regional offices of nutrition have been organized in the State Health Departments of Valle, Caldas, and Huila.

During Calendar Year 1960 an extensive nutritional survey was made by a group from the Interdepartmental Committee for Nutrition of the U.S. Government and Colombian experts in nutrition covering major regions of Colombia. An integrated applied nutrition program initiated in the State of Caldas in coordination with State agricultural and educational entities, FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization), UNICEF (United Nations International Childrens Emergency Fund) and PAHO (Pan American Health Organization).

2) Work remaining to be done

Nutritional educational programs and research will continue to be necessary in Colombia for many years to come. At the present time, about 10 percent of the population is receiving emergency rations of supplemental food. As the economic situation of the country improves this percentage will hopefully become lower. In the meantime the necessity exists for nutritional education programs in connection with these emergency feeding activities and for continuing research into the major nutritional problems of Colombia.

3) Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

Improvement in nutrition is difficult to evaluate. It is believed that the results obtained will require additional years before they can be adequately observed or evaluated. Special evaluation surveys are planned to compare the nutritional status of certain social and regional groups before and after they have had the benefits of a program in applied nutrition.

D) Nature of U.S. Contribution

In all prior years through 1959 the U.S. contributed a proportionate share of the $945.000 alloted to the joint fund of the Health Servicio for this project. This project has been financed since 1959 from sources other than the joint fund, mostly from Colombian Ministry of Health funds, turned over to the USOM Health Servicio for administration. No further U.S. funds are contemplated.

E) Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

From a special fund for nutrition the GOC has contributed a sum of $108,000 for the calendar year 1961 and an equal sum in pesos

corresponding to $84,000 for 1962. Also the GOC through the States of Valle and Caldas have contributed $15,000 for 1961 and the State of Valle will contribute with $10.000 for 1962.

F) Contribution from Other Sources and Relationship to Other Projects

None

G) Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

The Government of Colombia agrees to this plan in every detail.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. GOAL I	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE HEALTH & SANITATION TRAINING Servicio Project Only		

1

PROJECT BEGINS FY 1943
ENDS FY 1966

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000)								(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations					(C)	(D) Numbers of People				
	Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) Joint ~~MSP Counterpart~~ Funds	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	Other External Financing	(1) Technicians Authorized: Non-Contract	(1) Technicians Authorized: Contract	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: U.S.	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: 3rd Country	(2) Participants: Contract
A. All Prior Years											366								
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961											31								
C. Operational Year FY 1962											24								
D. Budget Year FY 1963											24								
E. All Subsequent Years																			
F. Total All Years																			

2

Dollar Obligation and Expenditure — FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior: (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY 1961: (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(C) Operational Year FY 1962: (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/
All Prior Years															
Actual Year FY															
Operational Year FY															
TOTAL															

Problems Addressed:

I Education and Training

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Project

This project provides funds for the additional expenses necessary to send selected Servicio health professionals to the USA and third countries for essential post graduate training, and to certain international health meetings. For the health professionals selected for post-graduate training, this project provides that a portion of their salary be paid while in training and the costs of international transportation. For attendance to important international meetings, transportation and per diem is paid.

B. Specific Activity Targets or End Results of the Project

1) To pay partial salaries and international transportation costs of SCISP professional health employees selected for post-graduate training in health in the USA or third countries.

2) To provide a fund to pay transportation costs and per diem to SCISP professional employees invited to represent Colombia at important international meetings.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

1) Work Accomplished to Date

386 SCISP professional health employees have been assisted by this project while in post graduate health training in the USA or third countries.

2) Work Remaining to be Done

The need for post graduate training will continue to exist in the SCISP organization and a mechanism should exist to enable worthy staff members to take advantage of training opportunities without undue financial hardships.

D. Nature of U.S. Contribution

During FY-1961 the U.S. contributed $ 5,000 to this project and $ 4,200 for FY-1962 to the joint fund.

For FY-1963 $ 4,200 will be contributed by the U.S. from the joint servicio fund.

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

Fiscal Year 1961	$ 27,000
Fiscal Year 1962	19,800
Fiscal Year 1963	19,800

as the GOC share of the joint servicio fund.

F. Contribution from Other Sources and Relationship to Other Projects

None.

G. Financial Considerations

None.

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

The USOM, through its Director, Public Health Division and its Training Officer, maintains close coordination with this project.

It is understood that the financial contributions proposed under this project are contingent upon the availability of U.S. and GOC funds and such other factors as may arise.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. Servicio Project	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE SCHOOL MEDICINE VALLE Servicio Project		

1

PROJECT BEGINS FY 1962 ENDS FY 1964	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000) Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations (1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) Joint ~~MSP Counterpart~~ Funds	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	(C) Other External Financing	(D) Numbers of People (1) Technicians Authorized Non-Contract	(1) Contract	(2) Participants Non-Contract U.S.	(2) Non-Contract 3rd Country	(2) Contract
A. All Prior Years																			
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961																			
C. Operational Year FY 1962											30			41					
D. Budget Year FY 1963											40			85					
E. All Subsequent Years																			
F. Total All Years																			

2

Dollar Obligation and Expenditure: FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(C) Operational Year FY (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/
All Prior Years															
Actual Year FY															
Operational Year FY															
TOTAL															

Problems Addressed:

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Project

This is a project to provide the services and benefits of preventive and clinical medicine to approximately 50,000 elementary school children in four cities in the State of Valle, Colombia, during FY-1962. At the present time there are no school health programs in Colombia, and, for the first time, this project will provide for a complete physical examination for each child covered by the program, necessary vaccinations and immunization, instruction in health education, and special tests of vision and hearing. Medical treatments will be provided as necessary, but the stress of this program is on prevention rather than on curative medicine. This project is to be started during FY-1962 and will be under the direction of the Servicio Cooperativo Interamericano de Salud Pública (the USOM/Colombia Health Service) in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, and the State of Valle, Colombia.

B. Specific Activity Targets

1) To provide adequate services in preventive and clinical medicine to approximately 50,000 school children in four cities of the State of Valle, Colombia, so that the health of these children will be improved. It is planned to keep accurate records and statistics so that the benefits of this program can be evaluated regularly.

2) To establish a Division of School Health within the Department of Public Health of the State of Valle.

3) To have this program in Valle serve as a pilot program for the other States of Colombia and to eventually organize similar programs in the other States.

4) To use this first school health program in Colombia to provide training in school health administrative techniques to medical, dental, and paramedical personnel working in this program.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

Discussions have been held with the Minister of Health, Minister of Education, Secretary of Health of the State of Valle, and the principal representative of the Pan American Health Organization in Colombia, and all are in agreement with the general purposes of this project. Contractual obligations and responsibilities have been agreed upon by all interested parties. Necessary professional personnel have been recruited for this program and a short (3 month) training program in preventive medicine and health education is being arranged for these personnel at the medical school of the University of Valle, Cali, Colombia.

D. Nature of U.S. Contribution

The U.S. Government will contribute with its share to the joint fund allotments of $30,000 in 1962 and $40,000 in 1963. These shares will be $5,300 for 1962 and $7,000 for 1963.

The Chief of the Public Health Division and the Medical Educator of the Public Health Division will devote much of their time to the supervision of this project.

E. Nature of Colombian Contribution

Through the Health Servicio of the USOM/Colombia, the Colombian Government will contribute $23,700 for FY-1962 and $33,000 for 1965.

Through the Ministry of Education the Colombian Government will contribute $17,500 for FY-1962, and $22,000 for 1963.

Through the State of Valle, the Colombian Government will contribute $23,500 for FY-1962, and the same amount for 1963.

The Medical School of the University of Valle, Cali, Colombia is contributing its facilities for the training course for professional personnel in this program

F. Contribution from Other Sources and Relationship to Other Projects

1) The Colombian Coffee Growers Federation is going to contribute $35,000 to this project in FY-1963.

2) Financial Considerations
It is proposed to operate this project in the State of Valle for three years at the previously described level of funding (FY-1962, FY-1963 and FY-1964). After that time it is planned to turn this program over to the Division of School Health in the Department of Public Health of the State of Valle and organize a similar program in some other State in Colombia.

G. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

The Government of Colombia, through the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and the State of Valle, agree with all procedures and objectives of this project.

G-1	FORM ICA 10-113 (9-61)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	GOAL I	G-1

COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY (NOA)

			ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS FY 61 – TC	ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS FY 61 – DLF SA/DS	Estimated Obligations FY 62	Proposed Obligations FY 63	Required Balance to Complete	Remarks:
DEVELOPMENT LOANS	Capital Project							
	Development Support							
	Total							
DEVELOPMENT GRANTS	PROJECT ACTIVITIES	Completed & Terminating						
		Continuing	1,872		5,889	8,225	35,808	
		New FY 62			562	401	629	
		New FY 63						
		Total	1,872		6,451	8,626	36,437	
	Commodity Assistance Activities							
	Technical Support							
	Total							
SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE	PROJECT ACTIVITIES	Completed & Terminating						
		Continuing						
		New FY 62						
		New FY 63						
		Total						
	Commodity Assistance Activities							
	Technical Support							
	Total							
FOOD FOR PEACE PL 480	Title I							
	Title II							
	Title III							
	Title IV							

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

G-3	FORM ICA 10-115 (9-61)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA GOAL I	G-3
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	DOLLAR PROGRAM BY COST COMPONENT EXCLUDING COMMODITY ASSISTANCE	

DOLLAR OBLIGATION BY COST COMPONENTS AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE BY FY AND FUNCTION	(A) MAJOR COST COMPONENTS (ALL FIGURES $1,000)							(B) NUMBER OF TECHNICIANS					(C) NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS		
	(1) Total Cost	(2) Direct Hire Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contribution to Cooperative Services	(1) Direct Hire (a) Positions Authorized	(1) Direct Hire (b) On Board End of Year	(2) Contract (a) Positions Programmed	(2) Contract (b) On Board End of Year	(3) Locals Direct Hire On Board End of Year	(1) Non-Contract (a) Programmed for U.S.	(1) Non-Contract (b) Programed for 3rd Country	(2) Contract Programmed
DLF															
TC – Terminating															
TC – Continuing	1,872	785	398	198		66	425	39	39			5	113	21	
SA/DS – Terminating															
SA/DS – Continuing															
ACTUAL YEAR FY 61 – TOTAL	1,872	785	398	198		66	425	39	39				113	21	
DLF															
DG – Terminating															
DG – Continuing	5,889	900	557	3,543	385	80	424	60	60	8	8	6	156	10	
DG – New FY62	562		30	387	95	50				5	5				5
DG – Program Support															
SA – Terminating															
SA – Continuing															
SA – New FY62															
SA – Technical Support															
OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 62 – TOTAL	6,451	900	587	3,930	480	130	424	60	60	13	13	6	156	10	5
DLF															
DG – Terminating															
DG – Continuing	8,225	1,039	545	5,645	480	91	425	61	61	8	8	6	162	3	
DG – New FY62	401		30	126	145	100									
DG – New FY63															
DG – Technical Support															
SA – Terminating															
SA – Continuing															
SA – New FY62															
SA – New FY63															
SA – Technical Support															
BUDGET YEAR FY 63 – TOTAL	8,626	1,039	575	5,771	625	191	425	61	61	13	13	6	162	3	

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

B. Goal 2 - Agricultural Productivity and Agrarian Reform

Colombia's General Development Plan will project a long-term economic growth rate and the details of public and private sector investment to support that growth rate. When it has been determined that the projections are reasonable and realizable, a comprehensive development plan will be formulated. This will be supported primarily by investment funds provided through the national budget and private Colombian sources. Also, it is anticipated that there will be a critical element of financial support through DLF, Ex-Im Bank, technical assistance, PL 480, private foundations and non-U.S. sources.

U.S. aid projects in the critical area of productivity increases in agriculture are not designed to support specific rates of agricultural growth. First, a rate of growth must be determined as appropriate, then a total program directed toward achievement of the rate will be devised. As the program develops, further deletions of project activities, additions of new projects and general concentration can be expected.

Colombia is embarking on an expansion of its agrarian reform activities, authorized by legislation passed in November 1961. Agrarian reform is important first for its social effects and second for its hoped-for eventual effect on agricultural productivity. It is envisaged that Colombia will need substantial technical aid and financial assistance in connection with its agrarian reform programs.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. Goal II (see below)	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE Land Settlement & Development 514-A-12 (514-12-923 A11)		

1 PROJECT BEGINS FY 1961 ENDS FY 1966

	(A) Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(B) (1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) Joint Service PC 480 Other Funds	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	(C) Other External Financing	(D) (1) Technicians Authorized: Non-Contract	(1) Technicians Authorized: Contract	(2) Participants: Non-Contract U.S.	(2) Participants: Non-Contract 3rd Country	(2) Participants: Contract
A. All Prior Years																			
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
B. Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 61	SA	60	37			22	1								2				
C. Operational Year FY 62	IAPSP	155	125	20			10			40					6		4		
D. Budget Year FY 63	DG	244	130	20	60	25	9			100					7		4		
E. All Subsequent Years	DG	1,200																	
F. Total All Years		1,659																	

2 Dollar Obligation and Expenditure

FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY 61 (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY 1962 (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/62
All Prior Years															
Actual Year FY 1961	SA				60		22	-0-	60	17	43		43	43	
Operational Year FY 62	IAPSP											155	155	105	50
TOTAL					60		22	-0-	60	17	43	155	198	148	50

Problems Addressed:

II Agricultural Productivity and Agrarian Reform
I Education and Training

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 8 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Project

This project will provide for the feasibility studies, advisory services, and on-the-job training necessary to facilitate the agrarian reform program of Colombia through colonization, parcellization, consolidation and reclamation of land. It is in support of a broad country program of land reform aimed at improving land tenure patterns and the rural welfare of Colombia. The Congress of Colombia enacted a Social Agrarian Reform Law on November 22, 1961.

In April, 1960 President Lleras of Colombia visited the U.S. and impressed upon the U.S. Government the importance of helping to accelerate the settlement and development of public land in Colombia as a counter-force to dangerous social ferment. As a result, the U.S. Government agreed to assist G.O.C. in its land reform program by sending a team of U.S. Technicians to Colombia to make a preliminary survey of the utilization and settlement prospects of domainal and acquired public land. This survey team completed a report entitled "A Colonization and Land Use Program for Colombia". This project is a practical consequence of this effort.

The need for technical assistance in surveys, investigations, and planning in directing land settlement has been reinforced by the recent lines of credit offered to the G.O.C. by the Export-Import Bank and Development Loan Fund. Of a total $ 70,000,000 loan package, approximately half has been tentatively proposed for loans related directly to land settlement programs, principally for penetration roads and agricultural credit; while much of the remainder, earmarked for "secondary roads" also is related to the more intensive utilization of privately or publicly owned land areas. In order to obtain loans under these lines of credit, G.O.C. must submit detailed data for each of the loans requested, and for this purpose, certain technical planning studies will be essential. The USOM has indicated its willingness to assist the G.O.C. with these studies as well as with the implementation of the programs to be financed from the DLF-Ex-Im loans and those from other agencies such as the Inter-American Development Bank and the International Development Association.

The Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi is being given support to augment its capacity to provide basic resources surveys (aerial photography, planimetric mapping, topographic surveys, cadastral surveys, soil surveys and forest inventories) necessary for properly effecting the colonization, parcellization and consolidation of land under the agrarian reform legislation and for the planning and development of various irrigation, drainage, and flood control projects in the Cauca, Magdalena, Sinú, Cesar and other river basins of Colombia. This is to be done under a "Basic Resources Survey Project". The planning and operations support of such activities as colonization, parcellization and consolidation, will continue under the present "Land Settlement and Land Development" project. Close coordination of the two projects will be maintained. Both projects are to be under the direct supervision of the Chief of Project for Agrarian Reform.

B. Specific Activity Targets

1. Assist in the development of various active colonization projects of Colombia (Lebrija, Ariari, Sumapaz, Caquetá and Sarare) and/or others as they are selected and designated during the course of the land reform program. This will be done through assistance in land ownership and utilization studies, soil surveys, cadastral engineering, timber clearing and utilization studies market analyses, farm management studies and designing road developments, and through planning farm land settlements for construction and development in accordance with the concepts of "directed colonization" in the agrarian reform legislation.

2. Assist in the development of many of the parcellization projects of Colombia. A program for purchase, development and redistribution of private properties has been extended to many regions of Colombia under the management of the Caja de Crédito Agrario. Purchases have been made of properties aggregating over 200,000 acres. As the land reform law is implemented hundreds of thousands of ad-

ditional acres will become involved in the process. Surveys and investigations and land use planning preliminary to settlement will be undertaken in the larger of these areas just as in the colonization areas. They will be conducted in accord with the policies, procedures, and priorities of the Agrarian Reform Institute.

3. Assist in conducting surveys and investigations and the performance of small watershed planning in areas where consolidation of holdings of land is to be undertaken under the land reform law with the objective of reconstituting farm holdings into family sized farms, resettling farmers in excess of farm land resources on new farms in colonization or parcellization areas, and effecting conservation measures on depleted and eroded lands.

4. Provide technical services in the furtherance of development of irrigation, drainage, and flood control projects in various areas in Colombia. Transformation of the rural life of "minifundio" areas through enlarging the holdings by parcellization and consolidation and thereby increasing the incomes of farm families, must come about in part by resettlement of many farmers onto reclaimed land in basins like the Cauca, Sinú, Turbo and Cesar.

In addition to the technical field assistance mentioned above, United States technicians will work with the Agrarian Reform Institute, Caja de Crédito Agrario, Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi, Ministry of Agriculture, Departamento Administrativo de Planeación y Servicios Técnicos, and other appropriate agencies of the Government of Colombia in the fields of land use planning and national agrarian reform. The essence of this work is to determine on the basis of physical, economic and social conditions which areas are adapted to colonization, parcellization and consolidation and the methods and procedures to be followed in execution of such land reform work.

It is planned that this work will require the services of 7 technicians for a period of four years based on a gross area involved in such activities of approximately 4 million hectares.

During FY 1962, the support activities for colonization indicated above were undertaken for the Lebrija and Ariari areas. During FY 1963 it is intended to complete the surveys and investigations and land planning services for these areas and to undertake work in another colonization area and in a number of parcellization areas.

The various surveys and investigations to be provided are more specifically described as follows:

1) Agricultural Settlement Planning

An agricultural advisor with broad experience in land settlement and land development and in resource use planning will continue to act as chief of the project. He will maintain top level contacts with the various Colombian agencies dealing with land reform and natural resources development and act as coordinator of USOM activities with the programs of the Colombian agencies in these fields of work.

2) Soil Surveys

The projected speed-up of land settlement will greatly increase the need for exploratory, reconnaissance and detailed soil surveys, as a basis for sound project planning. The goal is to build up the soil survey capacity to the point where exploratory soil surveys will be made as a basis for selecting areas suitable for settlement, reconnaissance soil surveys will be made as a basis for locating and planning of specific settlement projects, and detailed land use capability surveys will be made to serve as a basis for determining size and location of individual farm units and as a basis for farm development planning.

It is estimated that this will require the continued services of a U.S. technician for four years, to cover some 4,000,000 acres with more intensive surveys and about 10,000,000 acres with exploratory soil surveys

3) Land Ownership and Utilization Studies

The various colonization areas have been the scene of considerable settlement and development - both sponsored and spontaneous. It is necessary to ascertain in each the extent of ownership occupancy and utilization of both settled and unsettled land. Much information of this kind can be obtained from various governmental agencies such as the Agrarian Reform Institute, Caja de Crédito Agrario, and the Ministry of Agriculture but this nearly always must be supplemented by field surveys and interviews with present settlers.

In addition to determining the occupancy and utilization of settled land the ownership of both settled and unsettled land, it is necessary to also determine the successes and failures of present land settlement programs in the various colonization areas and to learn what additional assistance to settlement and development are necessary in connection with "direct colonization" as this is defined in the agrarian reform legislation. This is also necessary in the formulation of over-all land use plans in accord with the provisions of the Agrarian Reform Law.

It is estimated that this work will require the continued services of a U.S. technician for four more years to cover some 4,000,000 acres involved in various colonization and parcellization projects.

4) Cadastral Surveys

Colombia has a "cadastral" unit in the Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi. This unit is charged by law with determining the boundaries of existing farms and with land use classification and tax evaluation of such properties. This unit is working at the rate of 500 sq. Km. (5,000 farms) a year at present (complete surveys) and is interested in finding ways to speed up the work. A tax assessment based on a questionnaire is going forward much more rapidly (400,000 farms a year) but without benefit of maps or soils information or accurate appraisals.

Public lands have no land subdivision surveys and as a result land ownership boundaries of spontaneous settlement are very irregular and land surveys are by metes and bounds.

A U.S. technician who is an experienced cadastral engineer will serve to advise Colombian technicians on methods to improve and speed up farm boundary and title work on existing farms, as well as assist in extending land survey systems for public lands in advance of settlement. This will require the continued services of a U.S. technician for four more years.

5) Forest Utilization and Forest Management

The agrarian reform activity by provision of law also involves forestry; i.e. the classification of land as primarily suited to forestry or agriculture, the management of forest in those areas within colonization projects best adapted to forest growth, and the utilization of the timber on those areas to be cleared for agricultural development. Assistance will be given to the agencies concerned with these matters in administering the agrarian reform program. Since the Agrarian Reform Institute is assigned responsibility for all public lands, advice and assistance will also be given in the forestry aspects of public land management.

It is anticipated that this will require the continued services of a U.S. technician for four more years.

6) Farm Road Planning

The report "Colonization and Land Use Program for Colombia" recognizes that lack of roads slows settlement and recommended that special emphasis be given to technical assistance in the planning of farm roads and on-the-ground contract supervision of road construction projects.

A U.S. technician will be needed for four years to act as advisor on planning, designing, constructing, and maintaining road systems within the various colonization and parcellization projects, involving an estimated expenditure of some 30 million dollars over a five year period.

USOM has a roads advisor in Colombia, but it is felt that an additional full time advisor will be needed to get the necessary farm roads planned and built for the land settlement projects. The present advisor is working with the Ministry of Public Works which is concerned chiefly with primary loads outside these projects. The advisor for this project would concentrate on the secondary roads inside the colonization and parcellization projects.

7) Soil Conservation and Individual Farm Planning

This activity involves planning of land use of the various land settlement projects, including the type and size of farm units. It also involves planning of land development operations, including irrigation, drainage, land clearing and land leveling which may be necessary prior to settlement.

In the course of this work simple farm development plans are prepared for each settler based on the detailed soil survey work. These plans are intended not only to guide the settler but also to serve as a basis for certain phases of the supervised credit program which involves development loans, livestock purchase loans, etc. It is anticipated that this will require the continued services of a U.S. technician for four more years.

8) Adjudication of Land Rights

The Agrarian Reform Institute to be responsible for the administration of the public lands of Colombia. In the future public lands undoubtedly will be witheld from being claimed and alienated from the public domain by mere occupation and possession. Present occupiers will no doubt, however, be permitted to comply with the requirements of existing laws in perfecting their claims to public land.

Assistance is needed in developing and maintaining a system for the adjudication of existing rights to public lands and for speeding up issuance of and titles to bona fide claimants. It is needed that the number of field commissions processing land claims be increased from 4 to at least 24 in order to speed up this work. It is intended that the work of inventory of public lands and the adjudication of the rights of land claimants be begun in one or two areas being subjected to land colonization or land parcellization.

An experienced U.S. land adjudicator is needed for two years to assist in the procedural analysis and improvement in land adjudication work.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Project Activity Targets

1. Work Accomplished to Date

Progress to date (December 1961) consists principally of preliminary land planning for settlement and development of several large areas and the assembling of a team of advisors including: Chief of Project, Cadastral Surveys Advisor, Soil Conservation and Farm Management Advisor, Soil Survey Advisor, Land Settlement Advisor and a Forest Utilization Advisor.

2. Work Remaining to be done

During FY 1962 preliminary examinations will be made of all the present and proposed colonization projects and a number of present and proposed parcellization projects. These examinations will furnish the basis for determining in which areas detailed settlement feasibility and planning studies should be made. Thus far the Ariari, Lebrija and Turbo areas have received rather intensive investigation.

By the beginning of FY 1963, it is intended that all of the detailed land planning necessary for the settlement and development of a 50,000 hectares unit of the Ariari Colonization area will have been accomplished. It is intended that about 1,000 families will be settled on this unit.

In the Lebrija Colonization area by the beginning of FY 1963, it is intended that, in the presently settled area of approximately 50,000 hectares, a detailed soil survey will have been completed and farm development plans for each of the present settlers will have been formulated. These will serve as the basis for assistance in limited land clearing and in the provision of additional and cheaper farm credit to the present settlers so that they can expedite the development of their farms.

Consideration is being given by the Government of Colombia to the selection of pilot areas for both colonization and parcellization under the Agrarian Reform Legislation. The Ariari and Lebrija areas are being considered as colonization pilot areas. The Turbo area is being considered as a pilot parcellization area. It is expected that when the parcellization areas are selected that assistance will be requested in this phase of the land reform work as well as in the colonization effort.

3. Progress Toward Achievement of Targets

Progress toward achievement of project activity targets, assuming that the project will obtain budget approval by the beginning of the third quarter of FY 1962, is envisioned as follows:

a) Preliminary assessments of several present and proposed colonization projects to set stage for any subsequent detailed surveys and investigations by which to plan and finance their constructive operations, wherever such may be warranted.

b) Preliminary assessments of several present and proposed parcellization projects to set stage for any subsequent detailed surveys and investigations by which to plan and finance their execution, wherever such may be warranted.

c) Completion of detailed land planning for settlement and development of 50,000 hectares unit of Ariari Colonization project.

d) Completion of detailed soil survey and individual farm development plans formulated for 50,000 hectares unit in Lebrija Colonization Project.

D. Nature of U.S. Contributions (AID only)

Previous Fiscal Years: Much of the work done by USOM/Colombia in previous years has provided a background and basis for this project. A Land Settlement Team of three U.S. specialists spent July and August 1960 in Colombia and formulated "A Colonization and Land Utilization Program for Colombia".

Based on this report recruitment of specialists was started in FY 1961. A Soil Survey Advisor was brought to Colombia for five weeks in February-March 1961. The Soil Conservation and Farm Management Advisor was brought to Colombia on Mid-Tour transfer on February 28, 1961. The Cadastral Survey Advisor arrived July 25, 1961 and the Chief of Project entered on duty July 31, 1961. The Land Settlement Advisor came to Colombia on September 25, 1961. The Forester is being transferred from another post within the Mission. The Soil Survey Advisor came to Colombia from Bolivia on November 18, 1961.

The U.S. contribution toward the accomplishment of this project involves the payment for services of United States technicians ($ 100,000) training of participants ($ 20,000), commodities ($20,000) and local travel and other costs ($ 10,000) in FY 1962.

Fiscal Year 1963: The cost components for FY 1963 are described as follows:

1) Participant Training FY 1963 Cost $ 20,000

2 Participants for 12 months training each in U. S. in Cadastral Survey $ 10,000

2 Participants for 12 months training each in U.S. in Land Adjudication $ 10,000

2) Technicians

Position Title	Grade	No. Mos.	FY-1962 Cost	FY-1963 Cost
Agricultural Advisor	R-3	12	19,400	19,400
Soils Advisor (Mgmt. & Cons.)	R-4	12	16,000	16,000
Soils Advisor (Land Class.)	R-4	12	15,100	15,100
Land Settlement Advisor	R-4	12	14,500	14,500
Cadastral Survey Advisor	R-4	12	17,400	17,400
Forestry Advisor	R-3	12	17,600	17,600
Land Adjudication Advisor	R-4	12	-	15,000
Road Development Engineer	R-4	12	-	15,000
		Total	$ 100,000	$130,000

3) Contractual Services

Consideration is being given by the Government of Colombia to selection of pilot parcellization areas for settlement under the provisions of the Agrarian Reform Legislation, Direct U.S. support in the surveys and investigations of such areas for well planned parcellization and directed settlement program is intended by arrangement of contractual technical services to be furnished either by a U.S. Government land managing agency or by a private consulting firm with extensive experience in land settlement and land development.

Estimated Cost $ 60,000

4) Commodities

Vehicles and land clearing equipment required by U.S. technicians in conducting surveys and investigations and for assistance in limited land clearing operations $ 25,000

5) Other Costs

Local travel and other costs of U.S. Technicians	9,000
Total Cost Fiscal Year 1963	244,000

Future Fiscal Years: It is anticipated that technical assistance will be needed in the development of the colonization and parcellization activities for three more years, although the staffing patterns and other support activities are subject to revision on the basis of future experience. It is expected that the dollar cost for this will be about $ 1,200,000.

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

The Government of Colombia is planning an investment of $ 84 million pesos at exchange rate of 8.7 per dollar ($ 12,000,000 dollars) per year for 5 years plus an undetermined amount in agrarian bonds (Presently intended 1 billion pesos) for land purchase, for the comprehensive colonization and parcellization program. This amount is inclusive of expenditures which is intended to be made in the present colonization areas. Since no detailed breakdown of Government budget costs in the various colonization and parcellization areas to be designated under the agrarian reform legislation nor the amount of bonds which may be issued has yet been determined, a comprehensive projection of cooperating country contribution cannot be made at this time.

F. Contribution from Other Sources and Relationship to Other Projects

As noted in paragraph E, G.O.C. proposed to provide $ 60 million dollars in five years, from its regular budget plus the amount of agrarian bonds to be issued. It is estimated that the total cost of a five year program may be close to $ 200 million. The difference between $ 200 million and $ 60 million (plus agrarian bonds) will be

borrowed by Colombia from such lending agencies as the Development Loan Fund, The Export-Import Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank or AID. The DLF and Ex-Im Bank have already allocated about 33 million dollars to help finance the program. Future success of this program also will be dependent on other loan capital of the Agrarian Bank by 2 million dollars annually for five years, to be used in granting installation credit to settlers on parcellization projects, a need which is not being met by other lending agencies. The second proposal is for Basic Resource Surveys, to be financed by AID to facilitate work of the National Geographic Institute.

G. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

The Agrarian Reform Program was developed through the effort of the National Agriculture Credit Bank, the Ministries of Agriculture and Public Works, the National Geographic Institute, Cauca Valley Corporation and the National Planning Commission. The 3 man team of U.S. specialists requested by G.O.C. worked with the above institutions and with USOM agricultural technicians in developing their "Colonization and Land Utilization Program" report. The USOM is maintaining close contact with the Presidential Planning Commission with regard to the new land reform law enacted by the Congress. The group of technicians to be financed by this project will work under the general direction of the Food and Agriculture Division of USOM.

It is understood that the financial contributions proposed under this project are contingent upon the availability of U.S. and GOC funds and such other factors as may arise.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. GOAL II	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE Special Crops Development (514-13-920 (ALL) 514 A 13		

1 PROJECT BEGINS FY 1961 ENDS FY 1963	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000) Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations (1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) Joint ~~PL 480 and~~ ~~Service~~ Funds	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	(C) Other External Financing	(D) Numbers of People (1) Technicians Authorized Non-Contract	Contract	(2) Participants Non-Contract U.S.	3rd Country	Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8									
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.	25	23	2						35					1				
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	36	21	12			3			40					1		4	2	
D. Budget Year FY 1963	DG	36	21	12			3								1		4	2	
E. All Subsequent Years	DG	72																	
F. Total All Years	--	169																	

2	FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(C) Operational Year FY (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/
Dollar Obligation and Expenditure	All Prior Years	T.C.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--
	Actual Year FY	T.C.				25	--	--	--	25	21	4		4	4	--
	Operational Year FY	IAPSP											36	36	26	10
	TOTAL		--	--	--	25	--	--	--	25	21	4	36	40	30	10

Problems Addressed:

II Agricultural Productivity and Agrarian Reform

I Education and Training

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 4 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of Activity

This activity has, for its primary purpose, the increase in production and productivity of certain food and cash crops (Kenaf fiber, Yuca or Tapioca, Tropical fruits, etc.). In the case of Kenaf, Colombia having prohibited the importation of Jute, needs fiber for its spinning mills, 1500 to 3000 tons yearly, and as farmers take to growing this crop, more income is obtained from land previously idle or in less profitable crops.

Productivity is increased by teaching and applying modern agricultural and horticultural methods, and utilizing hybrid or selected seed, improved strains, high yielding clones and selected horticultural material for fruits. The goal for this project is to make Colombia self-sufficient in soft fiber, in yuca and tapioca starch and even export its excesses, and finally to promote fruit growing in regions where it is possible to do so profitably.

The regions where this project is active are in the "Tierras calientes" or hot climates.

The activity on fiber started at the beginning of FY 1961 and is expected to last until the end of FY 1963, when this crop, kenaf, will be definitely a part of the Colombian economy.

The work of promoting and establishing these tropical crops is done by U.S. and Colombian technicians, well trained in other countries where similar activities were well advanced (Cuba, Guatemala, Florida).

On yuca and tropical fruits, work has started on a small scale with funds provided by the Colombian Government from the "Cuota de fondos," or taxes on imports of agricultural goods that can be but are not grown in Colombia, at least in sufficient quantity. Help is needed from AID in FY 1962 and 1963 to firmly establish yuca and tropical fruit growing in Colombia.

The kenaf fiber activity is therefore a continuing activity and can be carried out with the same funding as in previous years until the end of FY 1963.

B. Specific Activity Targets for End Results Desired

1. Kenaf. As mentioned above, the need of raw material for the spinning mill in Barranquilla is 1500 tons per year and in FY 1961 and first part of FY 1962 some 250 tons were produced.

The end result in fiber production is thus to promote production of 1500 tons for the local market and to increase or reach 10,000 tons or more in future years since there is a demand from U.S. mills for more than 8000 tons annually. In addition, this product will bring needed U.S. dollars to the Colombian economy. By the end of FY 1963, the fiber part of this activity should be supported solely by Colombian funding.

2. In yuca, the end result is to cause 2000 to 3000 hectares to be placed in cultivation, which would assure a steady supply of raw material to the starch processing plants now working very erratically. However, the goal is also the increase in yield per unit area, using high yielding clones as H-35 Madagascar, and others, thus securing higher income for the farmers.

3. In tropical fruit, the end results needed are to establish fruit culture especially, of selected mangoes, avocadoes, guavas, acerolas (Barbado cherry), and pineapples for local consumption, for canning and for export, on a reduced scale but aiming at making an impact, so that private nurseries or orchards would soon follow the example. To do so, a specific end result would be the establishment of at least one hectare nursery in each of the North Coast departments of Bolivar, Córdoba, Atlántico and Magdalena, to produce the rootstock and vegetative material for propagation of selected fruits, and for distribution of this material to growers and other private nurseries.

In all above activities the yardstick to gauge results is to compare present production to future production.

In yuca and tropical crops, future income per unit area and per capita will be reported and compared to present income.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

In kenaf, after one year of activity, the work accomplished can be

summed up as follows:

1. In FY 1961, eight seed farms established. Colombia soon will be self supporting and probably will have a surplus to export to countries starting their own program (Ethiopia and Ceylon). Approximately, 200 hectares of successful plantings for fiber and seed were made - yield, 250 to 300 tons.

To meet activity targets for local consumption and export, 20 seed farms and approximately 1000 to 3000 hectares of plantings for fiber will be needed.

The progress accomplished can be summed up by saying that the spinning mill in Barranquilla after being closed for three years is now operating, one shift per day, and enough fiber from late 1961 and early 1962 crops is expected to keep the plant running for six months at the present pace.

In yuca, so far only limited introductions of high yielding material have been made. More should be made and in larger amounts, in FY 1962 and 1963. The work remaining to be done is to establish seed farms (seed pieces since yuca is propagated by cuttings) to provide the planting materials to reach the activity target figures listed previously.

A great deal of progress has already been registered in agricultural techniques and mechanization of this crop, through studies and actual demonstration plots. Progress has been made also in selecting local varieties for adaptation to heavy soils through better tilling, fertilization and a minimum use of machinery after planting to avoid compaction.

In tropical fruits, no work so far has been accomplished in this activity.

D. Nature of U.S. Contribution

In FY 1960 and 1961, the U.S. has provided the help of two consultants for a survey of the possibilities of kenaf fiber in Colombia. Beginning in September 1960 the U.S. has provided the services of a fiber specialist, now acting as project leader. In addition to the salaries and travel of these technicians, the direct U.S. contribution to this program was 102,000 pesos in FY 1961, for the kenaf fiber campaign.

Additional financing and two additional U.S. technicians will be required to extend activities to yuca and tropical fruits. The additional technicians were not requested in this presentation for 1963 in keeping with instructions to confine program expansion to the highest priority activities. Further studies are being made which it is anticipated will enable the expansion of this project as a high priority activity.

1. The staff requirement contemplated is as follows: (dollars)

	FY 1962	FY 1963
a) One Agronomy Advisor 040200 (Tropical Crops) FSR4, project advisor responsible for directing the tropical crops (fiber, yuca, fruits) program, full-time 12 months.	15,000	15,000
b) One consultant on TDY, agricultural machinery specialist (especially fiber) to help local factories and machine shops in the manufacture of decorticating and washing machinery. One consultatn - 4 months.	6,000	
In FY 1963 one consultant on TDY on yuca mechanized planting and harvesting machinery - 4 months.		6,000
Total technician cost	$ 21,000	$21,000

2. Training requirements:

Three months training in the U.S. for each of four trainees and the equivalent of one semester of university training for two trainees in tropical horticulture in the U.S. and Puerto Rico. The four trainees will receive on the job or in the field, training in crops such as kenaf (Belle

Glade, Florida) or tropical horticulture (Beltville, Md. Univ. of Miami, Univ. of Florida Expermental stations).	8,000	8,000
One trainee will go to Turrialba, Costa Rica, to receive the equivalent of one semester of lecture, laboratory work and practice in the nurseries.	4,000	4,000
These trainees upon their return to Colombia will be required to dedicate themselves to the training of nationals, either groups of farmers and growers, students at the trade schools (SENA), at the demonstration school farm of San Joaquín, or in the Extension service of STACA, and teach what they have learned, thus multiplying many-fold the fruit of their training.		
Total training	12,000	12,000

3. Contract Service Requirements: None
4. Supplies and Equipment: None
5. Other Costs:

Local travel and per diem of U.S. technicians and consultants	3,000	3,000

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

The Colombian Government has contributed in CY 1961 the amount of 128,000 pesos to fiber production. In addition, 250,000 pesos of Colombian funds from the "Cuota de fondos" were contributed to yuca development.

In CY 1962 the Minag plans to contribute at least the same amount of 102,000 pesos to fiber production, 200,000 pesos to yuca production, and in CY 1963, again the same amounts for the fiber and yuca campaigns, plus 150,000 pesos to fruit development.

In fiber the joint funds allocated made possible the full-time employment of 2 Agrónomos, 2 Prácticos Agrícolas and 6 laborers.

In yuca the funds from Minag made possible the full-time employment of one Agrónomo, 2 Prácticos Agrícolas and 6 laborers.

Generally speaking, Colombia has in the past, and plans in the future, intensified activity in the above-mentioned fields and increased allocation of funds until the country finds itself well on the way to self-sufficiency in these commodities.

F. Contribution from Other Sources: None

G. Financial Considerations:

In procedding paragraphs mention was made of the length of time necessary for each project branch to phase out, e.g. fiber phasing out the end of CY 1963.

To summarize, funds have been made available in the past from U.S. contributions, the Colombian Government contributions, and in the case of fiber, nearly 300,000 pesos of private loans to growers by the Textile mill, for seed and fiber growing.

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

It is understood the GOC concurs in scope and principle to all aspects of this project.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. GOAL II (See below)	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT 514-A-13 (514-13-922 A11)		

1

PROJECT BEGINS FY 1961
ENDS FY 1966

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000)								(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations					(C)	(D) Numbers of People				
	Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) ~~MSP-Counterpart~~ Joint Fund	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	Other External Financing	(1) Technicians Authorized		(2) Participants		
															Non-Contract	Contract	Non-Contract U.S.	Non-Contract 3rd Country	Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.	43	40				3			78					3				
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	79	56	16			7			78					4		6		
D. Budget Year FY 1963	D.G.	95	70	15			10			50					4		6		
E. All Subsequent Years	D.G.	350																	
F. Total All Years	--	567																	

2

Dollar Obligation and Expenditure — FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY 1961 (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(C) Operational Year FY 1962 (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/
All Prior Years	T.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.				43	-	-	-	43	28	15		15	15	-
Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											79	79	49	30
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	43	28	15	79	94	64	30

Problems Addressed:

II Agricultural Productivity and Agrarian Reform

I Education and Training

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

A. General Description of the Activity

This project is an important part of the National Plan for development of the Livestock Industry. Beef production will receive the principal emphasis, but the project will work in other phases of the livestock industry as well. With respect to livestock production, Colombia is one of the most favored nations in Latin America. It has extensive land areas well adapted to livestock production which are served by adequate transportation facilities to get the products to market. The potential of these land resources is far from being realized. Colombia has two sea coasts which place it in a unique situation in relation to world markets. In recent years Colombia has made an excellent beginning toward diversifying its agricultural economy to avoid the problems of a coffee monoculture. The development of the livestock industry has the potential to make a significant impact in affecting this diversification.

1. Beef At present the livestock industry is under-developed and inefficient. Management practices in most cases are inadequate, supplementary feeding is deficient, disease problems are serious, marketing practices are inefficient and wasteful. The proportion of the total cattle population which can be marketed in any one year without reducing the breeding herd is a measure of the efficiency of animal husbandry on a nation-wide basis. Colombia presently markets 13% compared to 23% in Argentina and 30% in the United States. Experience in Colombia has shown that traditional carrying capacities of pastures can be doubled or tripled through improved management. Better herd management would greatly increase calf crops, reduce calf mortality and lower the average marketable age. There is an urgent need to improve the genetic ability of the cattle to produce by making available better sires through importation or artificial insemination.

2. Sheep Colombia annually imports more than 20 million pesos worth of scoured wool and wool tops of fineness suitable for manufacture of clothing. The nation produces about 2,000 tons of wool annually, all of which is coarse and unsuitable for factory produced woolens. Sheep production is traditionally a farm flock operation and complements other agricultural enterprises in the cold climate regions of Colombia. The cash income derived from wool and lambs by small farmers from sheep production justifies assisting the GOC in their Sheep and Wool Program.

3. This project will provide advisory assistance and training of Colombian technicians in the following major aspects of livestock improvement:

   a. Better feeding through pasture improvement, storage of surplus feed to be used in periods of scarcity, proper use of protein supplements and proper provision of salt and mineral supplements.
   b. Better breeding through controlled matings, artificial insemination, progeny testing and selection of animals for the breeding herd.
   c. Better health through preventive vaccination, adequate housing, sterility checks and better care.
   d. Better farm management by improved farm planning, record keeping and proper use of credit.
   e. Better marketing through efficient slaughtering, better use of by-products and improved transport of live animals and finished products.

4. The agencies through which the preceding assistance will be implemented are:

   a. The Ministry of Agriculture division of livestock industry

b) The Livestock Bank which will develop a technical section to supervise production loans for livestock. Related state agencies which make loans of livestock instead of money, the "Fondos Ganderos", will also receive technical assistance.

c) Purebred Cattle Associations and similar organizations or cooperatives will be assisted by technical advice and training of their personnel.

d) Coordination with the National Extension Service (Project No. 11-921) will provide the multiplier effect.

e) Coordination with the Supervised Credit Program of the Caja Agraria, (STACA Project No. 14-918) will provide the necessary credit and supervised credit facilities.

B. Specific Activity Targets or End Results Desired

1.- With the farmers cooperating, establish at least four demonstration farms in each of the following pilot areas: Atlántico, Córdoba, Bolívar, Magdalena, Cundinamarca, Valle del Cauca and Antioquia. We will have demonstration farms established in Atlántico, Cundinamarca and Antioquia by December 1961, and in each of the other four by the end of 1962. Other areas will be added by the time the program phases out in 1966. To implement this program, STACA Will provide two or three trained persons to act as livestock and agronomy advisors in each zone. They will work not only with the demonstration farms, but also on other ranches in the area as interest in the program expands.

2.- Develop artificial insemination units based on the use of frozen semen imported from the United States in liquid nitrogen, -with properly trained technicians working for private companies in Atlántico, Cundinamarca, Antioquia and Cauca-, by the end of FY 1962. It is expected that this program will expand considerably by FY 1966.

3.- Training schools for inseminators will be held in Atlántico, Cundinamarca, Valle del Cauca and Boyacá in 1961. Eight to ten men will be trained in each school. Refresher courses will be given as necessary to maintain high standards of service and expand the service in accord with demand.

4.- To prove the value of the Artificial Insemination program on the dairy farms, we will develop a cost accounting and production testing program on the demonstration farms referred to in "A". We will have this established in all zones by December 1962. We will develop testing programs for all pure breeds of dairy cattle by 1966 where only Holsteins are being tested at present.

5.- Establish a bull proving program for beef cattle on weight for age basis on at least two prominent breeding farms in Atlántico during 1961 and at least one in each of the following beef producing areas: Magdalena, Córdoba, Santander by 1962.

6.- Establish a pasture improvement program on each of the demonstration farms in the pilot areas named above as they are added to the program.

7.- In cooperation with the Ministry, establish a well organized sanitation and pest control program in each area where the Artificial Insemination program is being developed, which are Atlántico, Cundinamarca and Antioquia in 1961 and the other four zones by 1962. Veterinarians employed by the Ministry will take the most important part of this program.

8.- To establish by the end of FY 1962 the technical section of the Banco Ganadero. Training and guidance of this section in analyzing livestock development loans, preparing farm plans and directing the use of credit will be an important target activity of this project during all the time the project remains in effect.

9.- Sheep: An extensive promotion program in sheep and wool is

planned as a part of the National Plan for Livestock Improvement. A manual in sheep management and other audio-visual aids will be prepared for use in training extension agents and demonstrating sheep management practises by the end of FY 1962. The U.S. Advisor will work with a staff of two Colombian Veterinarians to hold four courses in sheep management for shepherds and farm managers by the end of FY 1963.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets.-

1) Work accomplished to date: Considerable progress has been made in the introduction of improved pasture grasses through the activities of a National Pasture Campaign, advised by a Mission technician. The first Pilot Zone has been started in Atlántico in cooperation with Ministry of Agriculture zone officials working with two STACA trained technicians. Four two week courses to train men to do Artificial Insemination work were held in Atlantico, Cundinamarca, Cauca and Boyacá. Two privately owned Artificial Insemination units have been organized and have imported semen and equipment from the U.S. A third unit is being organized in Popayán. A special meat industry team under a USOM contract has completed a study of the entire livestock production and marketing industry in Colombia. Through the STACA technicians a manual for teaching Artificial Insemination has been prepared for classroom work also 10 leaflets on sheep husbandry has been prepared for use in extension and field work.
2) Work remaining to be done: A sub-project agreement with the Livestock Bank needs to be worked out so that PL 480 funds now allocated will actually be made available to the Bank. This phase of the program will be carried out with and through the Supervised Credit Project, to establish conditions for the loans. A training program for employees of the technical section of the Livestock Bank will have to be established to teach them how to make a farm plan, and how to supervise a livestock production loan effectively. This program will also include production testing for both beef and dairy cattle. Short courses in sheep, dairy cattle and beef cattle and swine management will be held, supported by STACA produced Literature and presented to extension agents, herdsmen and ranch managers.
3) Progress towards achievement of targets: Pilot zones have been established in Atlántico, Cauca and Cundinamarca with an animal husbandman, or veterinarian and a pasture agronomist in each zone. These pilot operations already yield benefits in increased interest in control of brucellosis, mastitis, and hoof and mouth disease; increased interest in better feeding practices; identification and culling of cows; and keeping better farm records. Several thousand cows have been inseminated to the best bulls available in the U. S. and this program will be greatly expanded in 1962 and 1963.

D. Nature of U.S. Contributions.-

Previous Fiscal Years.-

During FY 1959 and part of 1960, the U.S. contributed one livestock Advisor under project 14-918 "Supervised Credit". During FY 1961, a Livestock Advisor in Beef Cattle and Artificial Insemination was recruited. A range management specialist and a livestock Advisor in sheep are being recruited to arrive in FY 1962. In FY 1962 and FY 1963 the U.S. will provide the services of the four livestock Advisors shown below and funds for participants who may be trained in the U.S.

1.- Staff Requirements

a.- U. S. Technicians

Pos. No.	Position Title	Code	1962		1962 $ US	1963		1963 $ US
23	LVSTK ADV DAIRY	R-3	12	Mos.	18000	12	mos.	16500
95	LVSTK ADV BEEF	R-4	12	"	17000	12	"	17100
--	AGRON ADV RANGE MNGT.	R-4	9	"	9000	12	"	15300
96	LVSTK ADV SHEEP	R-5	2	"	6000	12	"	15100
					50000			64000

(1) Livestock Advisor 0487.00, Position No. 23, FSR-3, Chief of Project, responsible for the development and operation of this Project.

(2) Livestock Advisor (Beef), 0487.02, Position No. 95 FSR-4. To serve under the direction of the Chief Livestock Specialist as Advisor to the Ministry of Agriculture and other cooperating agencies in promoting the production of beef cattle in Colombia.

(3) Livestock Advisor (Sheep), 0487.04, Position No. 96, FSR-5. To serve under the direction of the Chief Livestock Specialist as Advisor to the Ministry of Agriculture and other cooperating entities in the sheep and wool development program.

(4) Agronomy Advisor (Range Management), 0407.03, new position in FY 1962 -FSR-4- To serve under the direction of the Chief Livestock Specialist as Advisor to the Ministry of Agriculture and other cooperating entities in the Pasture Improvement Program.

b.- Consultants

Due to the intense interest in the Artificial Insemination program, it is very important that we bring in an experienced veterinarian specialized in Genital Pathology to train Colombian Veterinarians and personnel in these problems.

	1962	1963
3 months	$6000.oo	$6000.oo

2.- Training Requirements

Provision has been made for 6 participants for training in the U.S. in FY 1962 and in FY 1963. These men will be personnel who have been working with the Livestock Improvement program through STACA, the Ministry of Agriculture, SENA, and other cooperating groups. The men will be expected to return to Colombia to assist in training personnel and manage the pilot zones, Artificial Breeding Associations, and pasture experiment plots connected with the Livestock Improvement program.

	1962	1963
Two Livestock technicians to study improved farm management practices in feeding, breeding, record keeping and disease control. 2 to US for 3 months	3600	3600
One Pasture technician to study improved varieties of grasses and crops suitable to range conditions in Colombia, their management, fertilizer needs and suitability for silage. 1 to US for 6 months	3300	3300
One Sheep and Wool technician to study types and breeds of sheep suitable to Colombian conditions and markets. Also study breeding, feeding, sheep under range conditions and preparing wool for market. 1 to US for 6 months	3300	3300
Two Artificial Insemination technicians who have been working with STACA, the Ministry or SENA in the A.I. program, who will be capable of returning to Colombia and assist in the management of A. I. associations and in training inseminators. 2 for course in Artificial Insemination in US or P. Rico for 4 Mos.	5800	4800
	$16000	$15000

3.- Contract Service Requirements

None

4.- Supplies and Equipment Requirements

None

5.- Description of Other Costs

	1962	1963
Local travel and per diem for U.S. Technicians	7000	10000

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contributions.-

This Project is being operated as STACA Servicio Project No. 16; thus providing a small staff of Colombian to assist the U.S. Advisors and to provide necessary administrative back-stopping. It is anticipated that a supplementary Project Agreement will be signed with the Livestock Bank (Banco Ganadero) which is authorized by law to provide credit and technical assistance in promoting the livestock industry. It is expected that the Banco Ganadero will increase substantially the budget of its technical section, but details remain to be worked out at the time of negotiating the supplementary agreement. Through the agreement with Banco Ganadero it is expected that cooperation with various State livestock financing agencies (Fondos Ganaderos)will be facilitated.

The National Planning Commission will contribute personnel and other facilities, Livestock Producers Federation is actively interested in this Project and will encourage full cooperation by its membership.

The four Year Plan provides for the investment by GOC in the various campaigns of 122 million pesos between 1961-1964. It also provides for a revision of the tax structure on farm lands, and the application of Agrarian Reform to land not suitably utilized. There is a provision for supervised or directed credit which could amount to 120 millions of Colombian pesos per year during this four year period if suitable sources of money can be found. A sum of 12 million Colombian pesos has been allocated to livestock improvement campaigns from PL 480 funds.

The National Plan for improvement of the livestock industry will be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Banco Ganadero, Caja de Crédito Agrario, Livestock Producers Associations and similar public or private agencies.

The proposed 1961 budget for the Ministry of Agriculture Sections that are related to this Project total approximately $7,765,706.- pesos, including the budgets for the Livestock Sanitation and Disease Control Programs, Pasture Campaign, Animal Nutrition, Sheep and Wool, Production Testing, Small Animals, and Artificial Insemination.

F. Contributions from Other Sources.-

1.- Other Sources

Rockefeller Foundation and associated divisions of the Ministry of Agriculture, through pasture grass experiments provide valuable information on the grasses most suitable for each area of Colombia. They will provide seed stock in many areas surveyed. In most areas of Colombia they also maintain herds of cattle for experimental purposes. Other international aid groups besides Rockefeller Foundation, CEPAL and the United Nations FAO are taking part in the planning and implementation of the program. The National Planning Commission will be the coordinating agency.

2.- Relationship to Other Projects

This Project is complementary to the Supervised Credit Project (514-14-918) which was signed with the Caja Agraria.

The Supervised Credit Project has been amended in a form which will tend to clarify the division of responsibilities between the Banco Ganadero on livestock credit and the Caja Agraria on the more general types of credit.

The Livestock Project also will work closely with the National Extension Project and this arrangement will be facilitated by having a Livestock Advisor on the Extension staff. Also, the Agronomy Advisor on the Extension staff will be concerned with relating the Ministry's National Pasture Campaign to the Livestock Improvement Project.

3. "Peace Corps" personnel could be used in this project in programs of production testing.

G. Financial Considerations

The U.S. contribution begins in FY 1961 with a project budget of $49,400; increased to $79,000 in FY 1962 and will be $95,000 for FY 1963. U.S. financing for subsequent years will depend on contributions, in cash and in kind, from counterpart agencies and other cooperators in Colombia.

The G.O.C. contribution will be provided as an allocation from the STACA general fund contribution by the Ministry of Agriculture, and will be at least $625,000 pesos thru FY 1962. The Project Agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture signed August 11, 1961 provides for a period of operation of four years. It is planned to phase out this project by the end of 1966. The level of operations for FY 1963 should be maintained in future fiscal years. Where we have been working with private groups in Artificial Insemination, the units already started should continue to grow and maintain themselves on a self supporting basis.

No pipeline problem exists nor is anticipated.

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

The plans embodied in this E-1 have been jointly prepared by the F&A Officer and the Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture. They have been reviewed and approved by the USOM Director, the Banco Ganadero and the Planning Commission.

It is understood that the financial contributions proposed under this project for FY 1963 by the USOM and the Ministry of Agriculture are contingent upon the availability of U.S. and Colombian funds.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED: December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY: COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO.: GOAL II (see below)	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE: AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AND COOPERATIVES 514-A-14 (514-14-918 - A11)		

1 PROJECT BEGINS FY 1960 ENDS FY 1966

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000)								(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations					(C)	(D) Numbers of People				
	Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) Joint ~~MSP Counterpart~~ Funds	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	Other External Financing	(1) Technicians Authorized: Non-Contract	(1) Technicians Authorized: Contract	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: U.S.	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: 3rd Country	(2) Participants: Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.	29	28				1				22								
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.	26	24				2				50				1	-	1	-	
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	92	62	25			5				60				3		14		
D. Budget Year FY 1963	D.G.	118	101	11			6				50				5		7		
E. All Subsequent Years	D.G.	400																	
F. Total All Years	---	665																	

2

	FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior: (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/60	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/60	(B) Actual Year FY 1961: (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY 1962: (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/62
Dollar Obligation and Expenditure	All Prior Years	T.C.	22	--	9	-2	--			7	7	--		--	--	--
	Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.				26	--			26	17	9		9	9	--
	Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											92	92	70	22
	TOTAL		22	--	9	24	--			33	24	9	92	101	79	22

Problems Addressed:

II Agricultural Productivity and Agrarian Reform
I Education and Training
IV Investment

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 6 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Project

The purpose of this project is to provide technical assistance to the Caja de Crédito Agrario, the Banco Ganadero, Banco Cafetero, Banco de la República, Regional Authorities (CVC, MVC, etc.), Planning Commission, Agrarian Reform Institute and other agencies in the establishment and development of a sound agricultural credit and cooperative program in Colombia. Assistance will be provided to these agencies through technical advisors assigned to Bogotá, Cali, Medellín, Barranquilla and other places as needed. Attention will be given to providing technical assistance in the establishment and operation of a Cooperative Bank in Bogotá, which will provide credit and other assistance in the development of cooperatives throughout Colombia. The technical advisors will provide guidance in developing and applying principles in agricultural credit, cooperatives, improved farm management and agricultural planning. The assistance will be provided from FY 1961 through FY 1966 which is the date suggested for completing technical assistance by the project.

B. Specific Activity Targets or End Results of the Project

1. To appraise and assess the overall needs for agricultural credit and cooperatives in Colombia, to organize and establish a national program which will involve a thorough study and determination of priority needs for credit and cooperatives in the development of various agricultural enterprises.

2. To plan the use of PL 480 funds which are loaned to Colombia for the development of agriculture and livestock programs. (For example: 16,5 million pesos of PL 480 funds have been earmarked for supervised credit in the development of agriculture, under the technical guidance of STACA, the Agricultural Servicio.)

3. To assist the Caja Agraria and other agencies to establish supervised credit in the most important agricultural regions of Colombia. The regions presently designated to have priority are Espinal, Barranquilla, Cali and Medellín.

4. Provide technical assistance and guidance in the area of credit and cooperatives to the new National Agrarian Institute and related agencies which are being established as a result of recent legislation enacted in Colombia.

5. To assist in strengthening present cooperative associations in Colombia and provide technical guidance in establishing, developing and operating a Bank for Cooperatives in Colombia.

6. To assist in providing a broad training program for cooperative managers and other personnel dealing with agricultural cooperatives and credit. There are now more than 500 cooperatives serving both rural and urban peoples in the country. These cooperatives are useful but they presently are reaching only a very small percentage of the people who should have access to cooperative goods and services.

7. To establish a special test demonstration pilot program in Antioquia Department in supervised credit by the end of 1963. Five Extension sectors and 150 farmers will be selected for this project.

8. To organize and develop a supervised credit program in the Department of Atlántico by the end of 1963. At least 100 farmers will be selected and plans developed for them in this project during the first two years of operation.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

1. Work Accomplished to Date

A Supervised Credit project was initiated early in FY 1960 after careful study of USOM/Colombia, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Caja de Crédito Agrario. A STACA project agreement between USOM/Colombia, Ministry of Agriculture and the Caja de Crédito Agrario was signed April 13, 1960. After a thorough survey of all the principal agricultural centers in Colombia, an amendment to the original agreement was drawn up and signed by all parties concerned on July 28, 1960. The purpose of the amendment was to make the project more adaptable to all types of agriculture, principally the smaller farms that are served by the Caja Agraria Parcellization Projects, and the new areas in the Colonization program. 45 farm families have been provided farm plans and loans. Progress is being made in executing the farm plans and loans are generally being repaid as planning.

2. Work Remaining to be Done

a. An appraisal will be made of the overall needs for agricultural credit and cooperatives and a plan made to promote the development of agriculture. A national plan will be made giving priority to the most effective use of credit and cooperatives in the establishment and development of agriculture, livestock, cacao and other special crops.

b. A plan will be made for assistance by STACA through this project in determining the use of PL 480 funds in agriculture and livestock development.

c. Assistance will be provided to the new Agrarian Institute and related agencies in developing agriculture and colonization and parcellization projects as well as other aspects of land tenure and improvement.

d. During the next two years the case load should be increased in the pilot demonstration project by 160 farm families and in the other loan zones to at least 200 cases each.

e. A multiple purpose agricultural cooperative will be organized by participant farmers in the pilot demonstration project in Espinal in 1963.

f. By FY 1966 the project will assist in training of at least 100 agricultural credit and cooperative managers and supervisors who will work with 100 to 200 farmers each in an improved agricultural credit and cooperative program.

g. An effort will be made to establish a bank for cooperatives in Bogotá.

3. Progress Toward Achievement of Targets

A report was prepared in March 1960 (Recommendations for Establishment of a Supervised Credit Program in Colombia) which provided a necessary basis for amending the project agreement and for the development of operating procedures. A staff of 6 Colombian technicians were recruited to initiate work in the Espinal area. Forty-five farmers have received supervised credit loans and others are being processed in the administration area. One training meeting in farm and home planning, management and credit was recently held. This meeting was attended by personnel in agricultural extension, Caja and other related agencies.

D. Nature of the U.S. Contribution

In FY 1960 USOM contributed the services of one Livestock Management Adviser for 12 months and one Supervised Credit Specialist for six months. In addition, the USOM contributed approximately $15,000 from the joint fund of the Agricultural Servicio. The Livestock

Specialist was replaced with an Agriculture Credit and Cooperative Advisor. Also it is planned in FY 1962 to recruit a series of four short term advisers on a TDY or reimbursable detail basis.

1. Staff Requirements

Technicians	Poss. No.	Class.	1962 No. Mos	1962 Cost	1963 No. Mos	1963 Cost
Agric. Credit & Coop. Adv.	94	FSR 3	12	$17,000	12	$21,000
Agric. Coop. Adviser	--	FSR 4	5	9,000	12	17,000
Agric. Credit & Coop. Adv.	--	FSR 4	4	7,000	12	17,000
Agric. Credit & Coop. Adv.	--	FSR 4	2	4,000	12	17,000
Agric. Credit & Coop. Adv.	--	FSR 4	2	4,000	12	17,000
Total				$41,000		$89,000

The Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Advisor will help to organize and promote the program and advise and assist the lending agencies in the development of policies and procedures for effective implementation. He will train Colombian personnel engaged in the organization and development of a sound credit and cooperative program. The Assistant Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Advisors will assist the project chief in expanding and developing an agricultural cooperative and credit program and training personnel. They will be placed in Barranquilla, Medellín and Cali to expedite the farm planning, credit and cooperative programs in the respective areas. The Cooperative Adviser will assist personnel of the Land Settlement and Development Project and others in organizing and operating cooperatives and in coordinating credit and cooperative services. An effort will be made to coordinate the activities of Agricultural Extension Services with credit agencies and help to organize agricultural cooperatives, including cooperatives for credit where needed. They will also cooperate with and work with the CVC and MVC in the respective areas.

Consultants	1962 Mos	1962 Cost	1963 Mos	1963 Cost
Agricultural Cooperative Bank	3	$ 5,250	3	$ 6,000
Agricultural Cooperatives (General)	3	5,250	3	6,000
Consumers Cooperative	3	5,250		
Credit Union Specialist	3	5,250		
Total	12	$21,000	6	$12,000

The objectives and the potentialities of this project indicate a continuing need for short term consultants to advise on special problems and to assist generally in expanding the scope of supervised credit. This project has added significance in view of proposed new, special assistance activities in such fields as "Colonization and Parcellization" and "Land Reclamation or Irrigation Development". In FY 1962 it is planned to bring into Colombia four short-term consultants; all of whom have had long experience in supervised credit work and cooperatives in the United States and in Latin America. Four short-term consultants on agricultural credit and cooperatives to be recruited on a TDY or reimbursable basis from the U.S. or Latin American countries, for an estimated 8 man-months.

2. Training Requirements

	Place of Training	1962 No.	1962 Cost	1963 No.	1963 Cost
Agric. Credit & Cooperatives	United States	4	$ 7,000	3	$ 5,000
Agric. Credit & Cooperatives	Puerto Rico	10	18,000	4	6,000
Total			$25,000		$11,000

Four participants will be trained for a period of three months in the United States during 1962, and 10 participants will be trained during this same year for a period of three months in Puerto Rico. During FY 1963 three participants will be trained in Agricultural Credit and Cooperatives in the United States and four participants will be trained in Puerto Rico. Emphasis will be given to Agricultural Credit and Cooperatives and much time will be devoted to the analysis of specific problems relating to agricultural credit and cooperative development in Colombia. These participants will return to Colombia after the training and help to develop and carry out an in-service training program in Colombia. Each participant should be able to train from 100 to 200 personnel annually in improved techniques and procedures in developing a sound agricultural credit and cooperative program.

3. Other Costs

	1962	1963
Local travel and per diem	$5,000	$6,000
GRAND TOTAL	$92,000	$118,000

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contributions (1962-1963)

1. Caja de Crédito Agrario, Industrial Y Minero; Banco Ganadero; Banco Caftero; Banco de la Republica; Regional Authorities (CVC, MVC); Planning Commission; Agrarian Reform Institute

These organizations will make available the services of their branch field stations and personnel to expedite making of loans to farmers cooperating in the program. The Caja will provide office space in Bogotá. The field offices will take the action required at the local level. Also they will (1) provide funds for approved loans, partly from the PL 480 funds; (2) determine the risk status of the farmer requesting credit; (3) negotiate the loan and collect payment when due.

2. Ministry of Agriculture and the Secretaries of Agriculture in Various Departments

a. Provide information regarding the present agricultural situation in a State and the potential where supervised credit is needed and where a program is being developed;
b. Provide personnel to assist in surveys and to develop a good climate for credit operations;
c. Help to assemble and analyze in-put out-put data and price-cost data useful in farm planning.

3. Extension Services of Colombia

a. Provide personnel to develop farm and home plans and supervision in carrying out the plans on the farm;
b. Coordinate activities and cooperate with the Caja in the total program.

F. Contribution from Other Sources and Relationship to Other Projects

No contributions are being made from other sources. The other STACA Projects are closely coordinated with Supervised Credit and Cooperatives. The Agricultural Engineering Unit provides valuable information on irrigation and drainage problems, and type of machinery best suited for the area. The Agricultural Extension Service is in close contact with all phases of Agriculture and can give valuable technical assistance, especially in the new colonization and parcellization areas being developed. Agricultural Credit and Cooperatives deal with the application of economic principles to the farm business. This includes farm production, storing, processing and marketing. Therefore, the economic development and operation of other projects in STACA depend upon the application of economic principles which are applied to the farm business in an agricultural credit and cooperative program. The FAO is interested in this project and also is cooperating. There is no conflict.

G. Financial Considerations

The U.S. contribution of FY 1962 is estimated to be $92,000 and for FY 1963 is estimated to be $118,000. The total contribution during the next four years duration of the project through FY 1966 is estimated at $400,000. There are no major pipeline problems anticipated.

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

The plans embodied in the E-1s and extended in the work plans have been jointly prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture, Caja de Crédito Agrario and the Servicio Técnico Agrícola Colombiano Americano (STACA). The plans were reviewed and approved by the Minister of Agriculture, Credit Agencies concerned, Director USOM and the Food and Agriculture Officer, USOM. The plans discussed in these E-1s involve two other important agencies in Colombia. The Cauca Valley Corporation (CVC) and the Caja are developing a memorandum of understanding which will coordinate the activities of the Extension Service of CVC and the supervised and directed credit division of the Caja. The second agency which will be given special assistance by the expansion and development of the agricultural credit and cooperative project is the Magdalena Valley Corporation (MVC). The MVC is relatively young and has as its principal objective reclamation works in the Magdalena Valley. The major industry to be developed in the valley is agriculture and one of the significant factors in the success of the agricultural development aspect is planned credit and successful cooperatives. It is understood that financial contributions proposed under this project for FY 1963 by AID and Ministry of Agriculture are contingent upon the availability of U.S. and Ministry funds and such other factors as may arise.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRA

1 PROJECT BEGINS FY 1958 ENDS FY 1963	(A) Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(B) (1) U.S Own MS
	Dollar Obligations ($1,000)								
A. All Prior Years	SA	1,290				1,296			
B. Net Deob.-Reob.									
Current Funds									
Total Actual Year FY 1961	SA	430				430			
C. Operational Year FY 1962	SA	260				260			
D. Budget Year FY 1963	DG	100				100			
E. All Subsequent Years	—								
F. Total All Years	—	2,086							

2	FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/60	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/60	(B) (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	Actual (4) Un-S Oblig 6/3
Dollar Obligation and Expenditure	All Prior Years	SA	1,042		254	-6			
	Actual Year FY 1961	SA				430	430	430	
	Operational Year FY 1962	DG							
	TOTAL		1,042		254	424	430	430	

Problems Addressed:

II Agricultural Productivity and Agrarian Reform
III Industrial Productivity with Emphasis on Export Promotion

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIE

A. General Description of the Project

This project supports the nationally sponsored malaria eradication program which is aimed at ridding Colombia of this disease in five years. Colombia's Servicio Nacional para la Erradicación de la Malaria (SEM) was created on January 1, 1957. Eradication aims are based on carrying out 10 semi-annual cycles of spraying of 1,250,000 houses in 90 percent of the country in which 70 percent of the population lives.

B. Specific Activity Targets or End Results of the Project

1) To supply quantities of DDT and other necessary commodities not otherwise provided for in the GOC or UNICEF budget.
2) To purchase miscellaneous equipment requiring dollar financing.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

1) Work accomplished to date

A period of one and three-quarters years was devoted to training of personnel and organizing the SEM. In September 1958, work began on actual house spraying. At present, work is being completed on the fifth semi-annual cycle. Evaluation methods have been established. While total reported cases increased from 76,596 in 1957 to 79,554 cases in 1958, they dropped to 60,459 in 1959, to 32,379 in 1960 and are expected to be around 25,000 in 1961.

2) Work remaining to be done

Present estimates indicate that eight spraying cycles instead of ten may be all that will be required. Later on a surveillance team will be necessary to prevent the reappearance of this disease.

D. Nature of U.S. Contribution

1) Previous and present

During Fiscal Years 1958-1961 $1,720,000 were made available by U.S.; in 1962 $260,000 for purchase of commodities, only.

2) Budget Year

For Fiscal Year 1963 only $100,000 will be needed.

3) Future Fiscal Years

Commodity requirements for future Fiscal Years are not known at this time but should not be in excess of amount requested for Fiscal Year 1963.

E. Nature of the Cooperating Country Contributions

The GOC has budgeted the following amounts for the six year period:

CY-1958	$2,982,378
CY-1959	3,027,493
CY-1960	3,101,548
CY-1961	3,187,630
CY-1962	2,250,000
CY-1963	1,500,000

These funds provide for salaries, supplies, travel, equipment, maintenance, administrator and certain amounts of insecticides.

F. Contribution From Other Sources and Relationship to Other Projects

1) Other Sources

UNICEF has granted $2,800,000 to be used over the five-year period for trucks, jeeps, boats, sprayers, outboard motors, microscopes and insecticide.

2) Other Projects

None.

G. Financial Considerations

There have been delays in filling orders for the materials requested. This has resulted in an extensive pipeline. Funding proposed for the budget year does complete financial requirements of this project.

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

The USOM's Director of the Public Health Division is an active member of the National Advisory Council of SEM and thus in position to maintain surveillance over the planning and execution of this program. In addition, USOM auditors maintain end-use check over supplies and equipment purchased.

It is understood that the financial contributions proposed under this project are contingent upon the availability of U.S. and GOC funds and such other factors as may arise.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109 (6-59)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	☒ ORIGINAL ☐ REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. goal II	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE PL 480 514-Y-99 Economic Development Loan Fund		

1

PROJECT BEGINS FY ENDS FY	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000): Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations: (1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	(C) Other External Financing	(D) Numbers of People: (1) Technicians Authorized: Non-Contract	Contract	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: U.S.	3rd Country	Contract
A. All Prior Years										15,719									
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY										5,703									
C. Operational Year FY										7,000									
D. Budget Year FY										4,000									
E. All Subsequent Years																			
F. Total All Years																			

2

Dollar Obligation and Expenditure: FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior: (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY: (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(C) Operational Year FY: (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/
All Prior Years															
Actual Year FY															
Operational Year FY															
TOTAL															

Problems Addressed:

II Agricultural Productivity and Agrarian Reform

III Industrial Productivity with Emphasis on Export Promotion

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 4 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

There have been five Public Law 480 Title I Agricultural Commodities Agreements executed with Colombia to date and for FY-1962, and FY-1963 agreements of $11,000,000 and $15,000,000 are anticipated respectively. The sales agreements and amounts are as follows:

Date of Execution	Value
June 23, 1955	$ 5,300,000
December 20, 1955	11,600,000
April 16, 1957	20,400,000
March 14, 1958	6,450,000
October 6, 1959	31,600,000
Estimated for FY-1962	11,000,000
Estimated for FY-1963	15,000,000
TOTAL	$101,350,000

The Commodities Agreements stipulate the uses of the local currency derived from the sales, and accordingly set forth the amount in dollar equivalent of local currency available for use under Section 104 (g) for loans to promote economic development within Colombia. Under the above Sales Agreements there have been four Loan Agreements actually signed, extending a total credit to Colombia in the amount of $41,180,000 equivalent of pesos. The Loan Agreements and their respective amounts are as follows:

Date of Execution	MAXIMUM DOLLAR EQUIVALENT
October 8, 1956 A/	$ 10,000,000
February 4, 1958	12,240,000
May 29, 1959	3,140,000
November 16, 1959	15,800,000
Estimated FY-1962	5,500,000
Estimated FY-1963	7,500,000
	$ 54,180,000

A/ This loan agreement covers Sales Agreements as of June 23, 1955 and December 20, 1955.

The Mission and the Host Government mutually plan projects for the use of local currency for economic development. The pesos accrued do not necessarily equal the dollar equivalents, due to short falls in sales and fluctuations in rate of exchange etc.

To date the respective Project Agreements, provide that the Caja de Credito Agrario Industrial y Minero, Colombia 's largest development bank shall be administrator of the Economic Development Loan Fund. Hence, available funds are first transferred to the Caja for subsequent relending to private or public borrowers.

The Project Agreement of July 11, 1957 amended August 4, 1958 and to be further amended sets forth the categories for use of the pesos as follows:

Description	Maximum Peso Loan
a) Cacao Production	$ 292,000
b) Farm to Market Roads	4,900,000
c) Cattle Improvement	1,700,000
d) Water Well Drilling	223,500
e) Lime Pits and Kilns	430,000
f) Chemical Fertilizer Plant	12,000,000
g) Irrigation	850,000
h) Small Industry	2,153,500
TOTAL	$22,549,000

The amount of pesos available under the Sales Agreements of June 23, 1955 and December 20, 1955 totaling $22,548,684,36 pesos have been completely disbursed to the Caja de Crédito Agrario for subsequent relending. The dollar equivalent of the loan was amended per letter March 31, 1960 (Ref. ACC. IJEP) from $8,983,539.58 to $5,521,422.63.

As of November 24, 1961 the Caja made loans in the amount of $22,266,000 pesos in the following categories:

Cacao	$ 196,000
Farm to Market Roads	4,900,000
Cattle Improvement	1,700,000
Water Well Drilling	223,500
Lime Pits and Kilns	430,000
Chemical Fertilizer Plant	12,000,000
Irrigation	850,000
Small Industry	1,966,500
TOTAL . . .	$22,266,000

The Second Project Agreement (514-99-022) of April 14, 1958 amended August 11, 1958, covering the pesos accrued under the Sales Agreement of April 16, 1957, sets forth the following categories for lending purposes:

Description	Maximum Peso Loan
Cauca Valley Corporation (Irrigation)	$ 33,590,000
Coal Development in the Cauca Valley	6,000,000
Chemical Fertilizer Plant	24,000,000
Lumber Development	1,000,000
Production of African Palm Oil	4,075,000
Supervised Credit (STACA)	4,335,000
TOTAL	$ 73,000,000

As of November 24, 1961 the amount of pesos disbursed to the Caja Agraria was $70,889,698 (U.S.$11,141,819.87) of which $65,875.000 pesos were loaned under the following categories:

Cauca Valley Corporation	$ 31,590,000
Coal Development	3,920,000
Chemical Fertilizer Plant	24,000,000
Lumber Development	1,000,000
African Palm Oil	3,365,000
TOTAL	$ 65,875,000

The Third Project Agreement (514-99-029) of October 16, 1959 amended October 6, 1960, covering the pesos accrued under the Sales Agreement of March 14, 1958, sets forth the following categories for lending purposes:

Description	Maximum Peso Loan
Drainage and Irrigation	$ 5,652,050
Chemical Fertilizer Plant	10,000,000
Cement Production	2,347,950
Reforestation	2,000,000
TOTAL	$ 20,000,000

As of November 24, 1961 the amount of pesos disbursed to the Caja Agraria was $18,796,603 (U.S.$2,829,950) of which $18,748,003 pesos were loaned under the following categories:

Drainage and Irrigation	5,248,653
Chemical Fertilizer Plant	9,951,400
Cement Production	2,347,950
Reforestation	1,200,000
TOTAL	$18,748,003

The Fourth Project Agreement (514-99-035) of October 26, 1960 amended April 10, 1960, covering the pesos accrued under the Sales Agreement of October 6, 1960, sets forth the following categories for lending purposes

Description	Maximum Peso Loan
Chemical Fertilizer Plant	$ 20,000,000
Cement Production	9,652,050
Reforestation	6,000,000
Irrigation and Drainage	6,000,000
Irrigation and Drainage (Atlantico)	14,347,950
Silo Construction	18,000,000
Livestock Development	12,000,000
Secondary Roads	5,000,000

Port Improvement - Buenaventura	10,000,000
TOTAL	$101,000,000

As of November 24, 1961, the amount of pesos disbursed to the Caja Agraria was $42,828,594.14 (U.S.$6,392,327) of which $16,501,280 pesos were loaned under the following categories:

Chemical Fertilizer Plant	$ 8,500,000
Cement Production	7,152,050
Irrigation and Drainage (Atlantico)	849,230
TOTAL	$ 16,501,280

The estimated generation of local currencies under Public Law 480 Title I Section 104191 for economic development purposes and use of local currencies by fields of activities are projected in tables G-4, G-6 and G-7.

G-1	FORM ICA 10-113 (9-61)	DATE PREPARED December 16, 1961	☒ ORIGINAL ☐ REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY colombia	GOAL II	G-1

COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY (NOA)

			ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS FY 61 – TC	ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS FY 61 – DLF SA/DS	Estimated Obligations FY 62	Proposed Obligations FY 63	Required Balance to Complete	Remarks:
DEVELOPMENT LOANS	Capital Project							
	Development Support							
	Total							
DEVELOPMENT GRANTS	PROJECT ACTIVITIES	Completed & Terminating						
		Continuing	94	490	622	593	2,022	
		New FY 62						
		New FY 63						
		Total	94	490	622	593	2,022	
	Commodity Assistance Activities							
	Technical Support							
	Total		94	490	622	593	2,022	
SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE	PROJECT ACTIVITIES	Completed & Terminating						
		Continuing						
		New FY 62						
		New FY 63						
		Total						
	Commodity Assistance Activities							
	Technical Support							
	Total							
FOOD FOR PEACE PL 480	Title I				15,000	11,000		
	Title II							
	Title III							
	Title IV							

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE 1

G-3	FORM ICA 10-115 (9-61)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA GOAL II	G-3

COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM

DOLLAR PROGRAM BY COST COMPONENT EXCLUDING COMMODITY ASSISTANCE

DOLLAR OBLIGATION BY COST COMPONENTS AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE BY FY AND FUNCTION	(A) MAJOR COST COMPONENTS (ALL FIGURES $1,000)							(B) NUMBER OF TECHNICIANS					(C) NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS		
	(1) Total Cost	(2) Direct Hire Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contribution to Cooperative Services	(1) Direct Hire (a) Positions Authorized	(1) Direct Hire (b) On Board End of Year	(2) Contract (a) Positions Programmed	(2) Contract (b) On Board End of Year	(3) Locals Direct Hire On Board End of Year	(1) Non-Contract (a) Programmed for U.S.	(1) Non-Contract (b) Programed for 3rd Country	(2) Contract Programmed
DLF															
TC Terminating															
TC Continuing	94	87	2			5		5	5						
SA/DS Terminating															
SA/DS Continuing	490	37			452	1		2	2						
ACTUAL YEAR FY 61 – TOTAL	584	124	2		452	6		7	7						
DLF															
DG Terminating															
DG Continuing	622	264	73		260	25		14	14				28	2	
DG New FY62															
DG Program Support															
SA Terminating															
SA Continuing															
SA New FY62															
SA Technical Support															
OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 62 – TOTAL	622	264	73		260	25		14	14				28	2	
DLF															
DG Terminating															
DG Continuing	593	322	58	60	125	28		17	17				21	2	
DG New FY62															
DG New FY63															
DG Technical Support															
SA Terminating															
SA Continuing															
SA New FY62															
SA New FY63															
SA Technical Support															
BUDGET YEAR FY 63 – TOTAL	593	322	58	60	125	28		17	17				21	2	

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

C. Goal 3 - Industrial Productivity with Emphasis on Export Promotion

Maintenance of a reasonable rate of growth is essential for achievement of Colombia's economic development aspirations as well as U.S. objectives. After the General Development Plan is published, the rate of individual growth, and the possibility of achieving it within the framework of the plan, will be studied. On the basis of the study a clearer concept of the industrial sector should be derived which may lead to specific recommendations for additional technical assistance activities, to loan proposals which might be undertaken by the United States, non-U.S. or international entities, or to a variety of other possibilities which cannot be determined at this time.

It is foreseen that the major responsibility of U.S. assistance in industry will be in the promotion of exports and this will become a part of a total export promotion program which must include agricultural exports also. Export promotion is of basic importance because of the serious and perhaps chronic balance of payments problem Colombia faces.

D. Goal 4 - Investment

Specific levels of investment in the public and private sectors are necessary to bring about projected rates of increase in the gross national product. Determination of growth rates and investment requirements should result in recommendations for U.S. support (as an element of total investment requirements) in the form of grants or loans. Although at the present time there are no project activities in support of this goal, it is probable that the need for some form of technical or other assistance will arise. The desirability of a review of Colombia's tax system and of continued promotion of the establishment of savings and loan associations has been mentioned above. Colombia should also be pressed to enter into a comprehensive investment guarantee agreement. Lack of such an agreement is holding back the flow of private investment funds to Colombia.

D-1	FORM ICA 10-107 (9-61)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	GOAL: IV	D-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	NON AID ACTIVITY		

(A) SOURCE	(B) DESCRIPTION OF NON-AID ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTING TO SECTOR GOAL Group first by country activities; then Free World; then U.S. Private; then Non-AID U.S. Government; then Sino-Soviet		(C) OBLIGATIONS (in $1000s) Actual Year	Operational Year	Budget Year
	SUMMARY OF EXTERNAL FINANCING				
Ex-Im Bank	Dollar Loans to Dec. 31st 1960	US $ 231,153,497			
Ex-Im Bank	Line of Credit to GOC - 1961	US $ 44,900,000			
D. L. F.	Loans Granted - 1961	US $ 20,000,000			
P.L.480 -Title I	Transferred:				
	Section 104(g)	Ps $ 155,063,579			
	Section 104(e)	Ps $ 44,108,677			
I. B. R. D.	Loans Granted	US $ 262,105,441			
I. D. A.	Loans Granted	US $ 19,500,000			
I. F. C.	Loans through August 1961	US $ 6,870,000			
I. M. F.	Stand-by Credits Withdrawn	US $ 105,000,000			
I. M. F.	Additional estimated credit for CY-1962	75,000,000			
I. A. D. B.	Loans Granted :				
	Ordinary Capital Funds	US $ 13,265,368			
	Social Development Funds	US $ 22,837,000			

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109 (6-59)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. GOAL IV (See below)	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE HOUSING 514-H-84 (514-84-037 PART)	DLF Loan No. 207.	

1

PROJECT BEGINS FY 1961
ENDS FY 1965

	Function of Funds	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000) (1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations (1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	(C) Other External Financing	(D) Numbers of People (1) Technicians Authorized Non-Contract	(1) Contract	(2) Participants Non-Contract U.S.	(2) Non-Contract 3rd Country	(2) Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.																		
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	S.A.	507	3		500		4												
	T.C.	10	10																
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	40	38				2								2				
D. Budget Year FY 1963	DG	40	38				2								2				
E. All Subsequent Years	DG	80																	
F. Total All Years	S.A.	507																	
	Other	170																	

2

Dollar Obligation and Expenditure

FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY 1961 (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY 1962 (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/62
All Prior Years	T.C.														
Actual Year FY 1961	S.A.				507				507	200	307		307	307	
	T.C.				10				10	5	5		5	5	
Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											40	40	35	5
TOTAL	S.A.				507				507	200	307		307	307	
	Other				10				10	5	5	40	45	40	5

Problems Addressed:

IV Investment

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 4 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Project

1. U.S. financial support in housing has been channeled through the Instituto de Crédito Territorial. ICT has been in existence since 1942 and is supported by GOC. Its program is directed to low cost housing with particular emphasis in Aided Self Help.

   1,299 Aided Self Help houses in five cities will be substantially completed in FY-1962 with aid of S.A. funds. 14,620 low cost houses in 15 cities now in urbanization and planning will be completed in FY-1962 and FY-1963 with DLF assistance. 12,950 low cost houses in 15 cities will be built in FY1962, FY-1963 and FY-1964 with IDB assistance.

   It is estimated that there is presently an urban housing shortage of 280,000 dwelling units with an increase of at least 20,000 units per annum.

2. To establish the National Savings and Loan System with a Central Home Loan Reserve Bank and member branches in various parts of the country.

3. A proposed program to establish an industrial housing fund, to support private industry to build 20,000 lower middle class houses throughout the country, with contributions from employees, employers, Colombian government and U.S. development loan funds. This program will use the ICT as technical, certifying and inspection organization in the nature of FHA.

4. To encourage expansion of the building material supply industry to keep up with the increased housing activity.

5. To utilize housing projects as means of education in community living and political maturity.

6. To advise, assist and encourage ICT, other agencies and private industry with particular reference to technical advice, administrative procedures and investment encouragement.

B. Specific Activity Targets or End Results of the Project

1. To assist and encourage Colombian efforts, public and private, to stimulate the housing industry and alleviate the housing shortage.

   a) In FY-1962 the ICT is scheduled to complete 20,000 family units. 10,000 were built in FY-1961. This together with the efforts of private industry should halt the increase in the housing deficit.

   b) In FY-1963 the target is 40,000 low cost homes by ICT and 20,000 low middle class houses under Industrial Housing Fund (IHF) program.

   c) In FY-1964 and FY-1965 with the Savings and Loan system in operation, a mortgage banking system established, the Colombian building industry, public and private, should produce more than 80,000 homes per year. The material supply industry will expand commensurately so as to prevent inflation and keep the industry independent of exports.

2. In FY-1962 to increase efficiency of the present operations of ICT.

3. In FY-1962 train ICT personnel in administrative and technical control so as to operate more efficiently as a certifying and inspection organization.

4. In FY-1962 establish mortgage finance agencies in various parts of the country.

5. Increase the effectiveness of the social program as an integral part of the housing projects.

C. Progress Towards Achievement of Target Goals

The ICT is well on its way to achieve the goals set forth above. The ICT has accepted a number of suggestions of the U.S. Housing

staff in technical improvement resulting in more efficiency, lower building costs, and more suitable projects. The Savings and Loan program has been encouraged by conferences with persons in position to be of assistance in and out of government. Businessmen organizations and many employers have been encouraged and are prepared to enter into programs to invest money in houses for low interest rates for long term when additional financing is available.

D. Nature of the U.S. Contribution

The U.S. contribution began in FY-1961 with the study and report of a group of consultants and a S.A. grant of $500,000 to ICT. In FY-1961 DLF agreed to loan $12,000,000 to the ICT. The first advance under the agreement was made on November 30, 1961. In FY-1962 DLF agreed to loan $5,000,000 to a Home Loan Bank as seed capital for the proposed National Savings and Loan system. No advance has been made. Two U.S. advisors are now in Colombia.

For Fiscal Years 1962 and 1963

1. Staff Requirements

One Housing Advisor	$ 18,000
One Housing Advisor Aided Self Help	15,000
Two Consultants on FHA practices and procedures - 1 month each.	3,000
One Consultant Savings and Loan - 6 weeks	2,000
Total :	$ 38,000

2. Description of Other Costs

Local travel and Per Diem	$ 2,000

The other costs are totally indirect dollar costs.

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

1. Finances

a) In FY-1961 GOC contributed 70,000,000 pesos to ICT.
b) In FY-1962 GOC and ICT will contribute $10,000,000 U.S. in pesos to complement S.A. Grant.
c) In FY-1962 and FY-1963 GOC and ICT will contribute $6,000,000 U.S. in pesos to complement DLF loan No. 207. Private funds will contribute $9,000,000 U.S. in pesos additional.
d) GOC and ICT will contribute $3,500,000 U.S. in pesos to complement IDB loan, and private capital contribute $13,000,000 U.S. in pesos in addition.
e) GOC will continue to contribute to ICT substantial sums in FY-1962 and FY-1963;exact amount undetermined at this time.
f) Self Help and wage earning local employment in Aided Self Help programs.

2. The ICT will continue to build houses in substantial number from its own budget.
3. Colombian businessmen are prepared to invest a substantial amount of money into housing for employees.
4. Building material supply houses are starting to expand production and are prepared to invest capital in further expansion.

F. Contribution from Other Sources and Relationship to Other Projects

1. IDB loan to the ICT of $15,200,000 for construction of low cost homes has been approved.
2. Export-Import Bank will be called upon for loans for expanding of building material supply industry.
3. U.S. private investors are actively studying the Colombian market and appear to be ready to make substantial investments.
4. Steps have been taken to secure Peace Corps volunteers to assist in the Social Program of the ICT in FY-1963.
5. Coordination of AID education and public health projects with ICT housing projects in FY-1962 and FY-1963.

G. Financial Considerations

Industrial Housing Fund project will require a loan of $10,000,000

from U.S. government sources, and a $10,000,000 loan from GOC. Considering the emphasis in housing by the Colombian government and the increasing budget of ICT, it is certain that GOC funds will continue to be available for housing indefinitely, extent undeter - mined. AID financial assistance to ICT in low cost homes may be able to phase out in FY-1964. Private investment is becoming available for housing and should increase substantially in FY-1962 and there after.

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

The projects outlined here have been discussed fully with officials of ICT and GOC. It is consistent with GOC plans for economic development and plans of the business community.

It is understood that financial contributions proposed are based upon availability of U.S. and cooperating entity funds and such other factors as may arise.

G-1	FORM ICA 10-113 (9-61)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	GOAL IV	G-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	SUMMARY OF PROPOSED NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY (NOA)		

			ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS FY 61 – TC	ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS FY 61 – DLF SA/DS	Estimated Obligations FY 62	Proposed Obligations FY 63	Required Balance to Complete
DEVELOPMENT LOANS	Capital Project			20,000	10,200	A/	
	Development Support						
	Total			20,000	10,200	A/	
DEVELOPMENT GRANTS	PROJECT ACTIVITIES	Completed & Terminating					
		Continuing	10	507	40	40	
		New FY 62					
		New FY 63					
		Total	10	507	40	40	
	Commodity Assistance Activities						
	Technical Support						
	Total						
SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE	PROJECT ACTIVITIES	Completed & Terminating					
		Continuing					
		New FY 62					
		New FY 63					
		Total					
	Commodity Assistance Activities						
	Technical Support						
	Total						
FOOD FOR PEACE PL 480	Title I						
	Title II						
	Title III						
	Title IV						

Remarks:

Development loans for FY-1962 at official rate of 6.70 pesos/dollar.

A/ No development loans proposed FY-1963 pending issuance and study of long-range development plan of Government.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

G-3	FORM ICA 10-115 (9-61)	DATE PREPARED December 16, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA GOAL IV	G-3
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	DOLLAR PROGRAM BY COST COMPONENT EXCLUDING COMMODITY ASSISTANCE	

DOLLAR OBLIGATION BY COST COMPONENTS AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE BY FY AND FUNCTION	(A) MAJOR COST COMPONENTS (ALL FIGURES $1,000)							(B) NUMBER OF TECHNICIANS					(C) NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS		
	(1) Total Cost	(2) Direct Hire Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contribution to Cooperative Services	(1) Direct Hire (a) Positions Authorized	(1) Direct Hire (b) On Board End of Year	(2) Contract (a) Positions Programmed	(2) Contract (b) On Board End of Year	(3) Locals Direct Hire On Board End of Year	(1) Non-Contract (a) Programmed for U.S.	(1) Non-Contract (b) Programed for 3rd Country	(2) Contract Programmed
DLF	20,000					20,000									
TC Terminating															
TC Continuing	10	10	-	-	-	-									
SA/DS Terminating															
SA/DS Continuing	507	3	-	500	-	4									
ACTUAL YEAR FY 61 – TOTAL	20,517	13	-	500	-	20,004									
DLF	10,200					10,200									
DG Terminating															
DG Continuing	40	38				2		2	2			1			
DG New FY62															
DG Program Support															
SA Terminating															
SA Continuing															
SA New FY62															
SA Technical Support															
OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 62 – TOTAL	10,240	38	-	-	-	10,202	-	2	2			1			
DLF															
DG Terminating															
DG Continuing	40	38				2		2	2			1			
DG New FY62															
DG New FY63															
DG Technical Support															
SA Terminating															
SA Continuing															
SA New FY62															
SA New FY63															
SA Technical Support															
BUDGET YEAR FY 63 – TOTAL	40	38				2		2	2			1			

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

E. Goal 5 - Basic Data

Planning efforts are generally as sound as the basic data on which they are based. Several basic surveys are proposed as a part of FY 1962 and 1963 program activities. As total development requirements become known, further basic investigations may be recommended.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109 (6-59)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. GOAL V (see below)	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE **FREE ENTERPRISE PROGRAM** 514-Y-91 (514-91-034 - A11)		

1 PROJECT BEGINS FY 1960 ENDS FY 1965

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000) Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations (1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	(C) Other External Financing	(D) Numbers of People (1) Technicians Authorized Non-Contract	(1) Contract	(2) Participants Non-Contract U.S.	(2) Non-Contract 3rd Country	(2) Contract
A. All Prior Years	S.A.	161			161									27					
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961																			
C. Operational Year FY 1962	D.G.	100			100									20		8			
D. Budget Year FY 1963	D.G.	100			100									20		8			
E. All Subsequent Years	D.G.	200												40					
F. Total All Years	S.A. D.G.	100 461												107					

2

Dollar Obligation and Expenditure	FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/60	(B) Actual Year FY 1961 (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY 1962 (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/62
	All Prior Years	T.C.			161					161	27	134		134	100	34
	Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.														
	Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											100	100	20	80
	TOTAL				161					161	27	134	100	234	120	114

Problems Addressed:

V Basic Data

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Project

This project constitutes a means for the accelerated development of the private industrial sector of the Colombian economy. It is aimed at increasing economic growth at a rate consistent with stability through undertaking of surveys of industry; i.e., basic studies inclusive of feasibility studies.

B. Specific Activity Targets of the Project

1. A program aimed at a more rapid rate of capital formation by the establishment of proper priorities as well as for detailed feasibility studies.

2. The development of a) those industries which can eventually eliminate imports and b) those which tend to process the growing output of the agricultural sector.

3. Study of specific sources of credit, public or private, foreign or domestic, as well as an analysis of existing obstacles to private investment.

4. The formation of an industrial district to be planned on a pilot basis.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of the Activity Targets

1. Work Accomplished to Date

The Instituto Colombiano de Administración has been designated as the agent of the national government to stimulate economic development through private enterprise. Development Centers have been established in Medellin, Cali and Bogotá, which are known as "el Centro de Desarrollo y Entrenamiento". A diagnostic survey has been made, followed by a feasibility survey, of the Meat and Meat Packing Industry.

2. Work Remaining to be Done

Further studies have to be made to prepare for a regional development plan taking into account the character of Colombia industrial development.

D. Nature of U.S. Contributions

1. Previous Fiscal Years

In FY 1959 no direct promotional effort was made to stimulate private industrial investment although sixty-five percent of the projects financed with P.L. 480 funds were industrial in character.

In FY 1960 funds were provided to achieve a diagnostic survey, a feasibility survey, and the equipping of three Development and Training Centers.

2. Contract Requirements for FY 1962 and FY 1963

Two contracts each fiscal year at a cost of $50,000 each are required to study thoroughly basic sectors of the economy in order that industrial development will accelerate at a rate commensurate with the need for growth.

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contributions

GOC will make no tangible contributions to the program as it is to be implemented by private enterprise acting through Instituto Colombiano de Administración.

F. Contributions from other Sources and Relationship to other Projects

Other Sources - Direct contribution of INCOLDA will take the form and approximately the amounts indicated:

Compensation for two technicians	Per Year	$ 10,000
Secretarial Assistance	" "	4,800
Interpreters for U.S. technicians	" "	5,000
Rent-travel-promotional expenses	" "	5,000
Miscellaneous	" "	2,500
TOTAL		$ 27,300

Project is related to and will be coordinated with industrial management program.

G. Financial Considerations

The pipeline results from the delay in receipt of charges for contract services.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED: December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY: COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO.: Goal V	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE: Basic Resources Survey New 1962		

1 PROJECT BEGINS FY 1962 ENDS FY 1966

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000)								(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations					(C)	(D) Numbers of People				
	Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) Joint Service MSP Counterpart Funds	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	Other External Financing	(1) Technicians Authorized		(2) Participants		
															Non-Contract	Contract	Non-Contract U.S.	Non-Contract 3rd Country	Contract
A. All Prior Years		-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--					
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--					
Total Actual Year FY		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--					
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	2,157	--	30	563	1049	515				6					13	20	3	
D. Budget Year FY 1963	DG	580	--	--	559	21	---				10					13	--	--	
E. All Subsequent Years	DG	750																	
F. Total All Years		3,487																	

2 Dollar Obligation and Expenditure

FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY 1961 (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(C) Operational Year FY 1962 (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/
All Prior Years		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--
Actual Year FY					--	--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--
Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											2157	2157	157	2000
TOTAL		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2157	2157	157	2000

Problems Addressed:

V Basic Data
II Agricultural Productivity and Agrarian Reform
I Education and Training

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 11 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A.- General Project Description

This project is designed to expedite the execution of coordinated programs of surveys and investigations to provide for Colombia the aerial photography, geodetic controls, planimetric maps, topographic surveys, forest surveys and forest inventories, and hydrological investigation which are necessary for properly effecting the colonization, parcellization and consolidation of land that is projected under the agrarian reform legislation of Colombia and for the further planning and for the execution of various irrigation, drainage and flood control projects in the Cauca, Magdalena, Sinú, Cesar and other river basins of Colombia.

In order to accomplish the basic resources surveys which are needed it is necessary to provide additional facilities and equipment and afford additional trained personnel to the Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi which is the principal resource survey and mapping agency in Colombia. This agency is responsible for providing the survey tools and trained staff to technically support agrarian reform in addition to carrying forward increased programs for facilitating land and water resources development for the Nation. Although this project is mainly a cooperative effort with the Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi and the Colombian Institute of Agrarian Reform, it will render a service which benefits the program of many other Colombian agencies. The program of work to be performed was formulated in collaboration with all Colombian agencies concerned directly and indirectly with agrarian reform and resource development activities. The National Planning Board served to coordinate the formulation of the Basic Resources Survey Program. The National Planning Board has given the project first priority status and it is included in "An Emergency Program for Colombia".1/ A National Committee composed of the heads of the National Planning Board, Agrarian Reform Institute and the Geographic Institute will serve to guide the project activities.

B.- Specific Activity Targets. 2/

1. Surveying and Mapping

a. Geodetic Surveys

The Inter-American Geodetic Survey has assisted the Instituto Geográfico in surveying and mapping in Colombia. It has assisted especially in the establishment of first and second order geodetic networks over the more populated and developed portions of the country. This system needs to be extended into the Oriente, Upper Atrato Basin, and across the Central Cordillera from the Upper Cauca to the Upper Magdalena. The existing network need to be augmented with additional control to provide a framework of ground control for topographic and cadastral surveys in several reclamation and various settlement areas. From United States funds made available under this project certain instruments, equipment and vehicles are being provided for use by IAGS and IGAC for the furtherance of this work.

1/ Letter to the Ambassador of the United States of Nov. 1, 1961.
2/ This discussion assumes that the Basic Resources Survey Project will obtain complete approval from AID/Wash. so that it may be fully initiated in the Third Quarter of FY-1962.

b. Aerial Photography

Aerial photography at a scale of 1: 20,000 is generally needed for conducting land resources surveys and for executing the agrarian reform program. In order to meet urgent resources development program and agrarian reform program needs, which now greatly exceed the capacity of IGAC, its program is to be supplemented in FY 1962 by aerial survey contracts to provide 37,500 Km^2 of aerial photography as follows for which payment will be made from United States funds.

Geographic Area	Extent of Cover	Estimated Cost 1/	Purpose of Survey
Caldas Valle	9.500 Km^2	$ 38.000	Parcellization and Consolidation(Land Clasif., survey and appraisal)
Huila	7.200 Km^2	28.800	Parcellization and Consol. (Land Class. survey and appraisal)
Acandí	2.400 Km^2	9.600	Colonization and Forestry Development(Part of land class. and survey and part for timber inventory utilization and management).
Turbo	1.100 Km^2	4.400	Parcellization and Colonization (Land class. survey and appraisal)
Sinú Valley	4,800 Km^2	19,200	Reclamation and Settlement (Project proposal submitted AID) (Reservoir area and reclamation area)
Mompós	1.900 Km^2	7.600	Reclamation and Settlement (Project being planned by MVC)
Upper Cesar Valley	1.500 km^2	$ 6.000	Reclamation and Settlement(Feasibility investigations)
Lebrija	3.000 Km^2	12.000	Parcellization and Consolidation (Land class. survey and appraisal) (Watershed protection and management)
Sarare	1.000 Km^2	4.000	Colonization (Land class. and survey)
Sumapaz	5.100 Km^2	20.400	Parcellization and colonization (Land class. survey and appraisal)
	37.500 Km^2	150.000	

1/ It is estimated that the average cost per Km^2 will be $4.00.

It is understood that if the contract expenditure per square kilometer exceeds $4.00 on an average that the aerial coverage will be reduced a commensurate amount, or if it is less the aerial coverage will be increased accordingly to include other high priority areas in the Pasto (parcellization and consolidation) or Santander (parcellization and consolidation and conservation) regions.

There is satisfactory aerial photo coverage of recent date for the Ariari Colonization Area (1:20,000 of 1960) and the Zona Bananera Area (1:10,000 of 1959) which may be subjected to parcellization proceedings. There is

also satisfactory coverage of recent date (1:20,000 of 1952) for the Simití Area Project which involves flood control and land reclamation on the west side of the Magdalena river north of Barrancabermeja.

The following tabulates the specific geographic areas to be included in the aerial photographic surveys in FY 1963 which will likewise be paid for from United States funds.

Geographic Area	Extent of Cover	Estimated Cost 1/	Purpose of Survey
Pasto	12,000 Km^2	$ 48,000	Parcellization and Consolidation (Land class. survey and appraisal)
Santander	15,000 Km^2	60,000	Parcellization and Consolidation (Land class. survey and Appraisal)
Cauca San Jorge	7,000 Km^2	28,000	Reclamation and Settlement (Project being planned by MVC)
Caquetá	3,500 Km^2	14,000	Colonization (Land class. and survey)
	37,500 Km^2	$150,000	

1/ It is estimated that the average cost per Km^2 will be $4.00

It is understood here also that if the contract expenditure per square kilometer exceeds $4.00 on an average, that the aerial coverage will be reduced a commensurate amount, or if it is less, that the aerial coverage will be increased accordingly to include other high priority areas.

At present the IGAC has the capacity to provide aerial photo coverage at a scale of 1:20,000 for about 10,000 Km^2 each year. This needs to be increased to about 30,000 Km^2 each to meet the present and continuing needs of the Nation. For United States funds made available under this project considerable equipment is to be ordered in FY 1962 and provided to IGAC through use of which it will after FY 1963 be able to provide the requisite aerial photography for the Nation.

The Inter-American Geodetic Survey has arranged for continuing United States Air Force assistance in the provision of aerial photographic coverage at 1:60,000 just as rapidly as the weather and their presently assigned personnel and equipment will permit. At present about 40 per cent of Colombia has been photographed. This is equivalent to about 500,000 Km^2. It is intended that about 150,000 Km^2 be covered each year. In recent years considerably less than this has actually been photographed each year. The desired objective is the complete coverage of the country. This aerial survey mission of the USAF will not be interfered with in connection with other aerial photography needs.

c. Topographic Mapping

At present between 20 and 25 percent of Colombia has been topographically mapped at 1:100,000 scale. This is equivalent to about 255,000 Km^2. The desired objective is the complete coverage of the country, through the cooperative efforts of IGAC and IAGS. At present the IGAC has the capacity to provide topographic map coverage at 1:100,000 scale for about 35,000 Km^2

each year. From United States funds made available under this project, additional compilation equipment is being afforded for topographic mapping.

In many areas of the country it is necessary to have topographic maps at a larger scale than 1:100,000 in order to facilitate development as by irrigation, drainage, flood control and road construction. The large scale topographic mapping has not kept pace with such need. The extent of present coverage of topographic mapping at a scale greater than 1:100,000 Km^2 is estimated at less than 5,000 Km^2. Through use of large scale aerial photographs taken in FY 1962 in stereo-photogrammetric operations and in planemetric base map compilations on which contours may be added in the field by plane table work, it is expected that about 3,000 Km^2 will be topographically mapped for the Simití, Mompós, Rio Sinú and other reclamation projects at large scale in FY 1963. It is intended that of the over-all mapping capacity at IGAC, an appropriate amount will be allotted to the provision of the larger scale topographic mapping necessary for development of various drainage, irrigation, flood control and other projects.

d. Planemetric Mapping

The production of standard topographic maps is a time consuming operation, and therefore it will often be necessary to meet the needs of other phases of this project such as soil survey, timber inventory, land appraisal or other needs of land reform, settlement and development projects currently being undertaken, and which cannot wait on such maps becoming available, to resort to extensive production of planemetric maps and uncontrolled mosaics. These maps or mosaics will be made in the Instituto Geográfico by use of rapid methods, such as radial line compilation for maps. Whenever possible, however, duplication of effort will be avoided by the compilation of 1:25,000 scale planemetric base maps which meet standard specifications, and to which contours can be added later.

e. Cadastral Surveying

The extent of cadastral mapping is quite negligible in Colombia, but now it is being made an integral part of the mapping system. Cadastral survey maps will be produced on a scale of 1:10,000. It is desirable to produce 50,000 Km^2 of cadastral survey maps in the next five years or 10,000 Km^2 annually. All of the aerial photography being provided by this project will be useful in the preparation of 1:10,000 scale cadastral maps.

Cadastral surveys are to be made in connection with the agrarian reform program of parcellization and consolidation of land holdings in various parts of the country for which aerial photography is being made available. A standardized cadastral survey system by which the public lands are surveyed and monumented in advance of settlement and development is to be provided in colonization areas. Land settlement claims made in advance of extension of such systems are to be surveyed in accordance with the boundaries of such claims but tied into the network and identified as part of that system.

Since the compilation procedures are similar to those for the large-scale topographic or planemetric map series, stereo-platting machines of the IGAC, including those being supplied under this project, will

be employed in this work. The progress of the work depends on the amount of stereo compilation facilities which can be assigned and the rate at which horizontal control and land ownership data are secured.

From GOC surveying and mapping services made available under this project, it is intended to pay local expenses for salaries, per diem, vehicles repair and operations, office space and local supplies. From United States funds made available under this project, it is intended to provide certain instruments, equipment and vehicles for use by IGAC in the furtherance of this work.

2. Soil Surveys and Soil Testing

The land settlement and land utilization plans of Colombia require a rapid expansion of the soil survey and soil testing by the IGAC. The facilities, equipment, and training being afforded by this project will greatly accellerate this work.

The following table gives the present annual rate of soil survey and the projected annual rate with the increased staff and facilities:

Types of Survey	1960 Rate Hectares	Proposed Rate Has.
Exploratory	1,100,000	10,000,000
Reconnaissance	200,000	1,500,000
Detailed	61,567	250,000

These estimates of projected rates of soil survey are tentative and may have to be adjusted upward or downward as experience in the land development and land reform programs of the Government of Colombia indicate.

From GOC services made available under this project, payment is to be made of local expenses for salaries, per diem, vehicle repair and operation, office space, and local supplies. From United States funds made available under this project, IGAC is to be suplied with transport vehicles, survey equipment not locally available, books, films, and other training materials and equipment not manufactured in Colombia, as is required.

It is recognized that a large proportion of the utilized land of Colombia does not maintain its productivity due to natural nutrient losses under tropical conditions, the exploitive character of agricultural utilization, and in places concentration of harmful soluble salts in the soils. A more comprehensive attack on the problem of correcting these soil conditions is needed than that normally afforded by soil surveys. Such investigations should be especially in regard to 1: fertility conditions of soils and the means of maintaining and increasing their productivity through fertilization, tillage, and rotations; and 2: soil-water-plant relationships in various areas of the country, especially where there is need to drain or irrigate land to obtain optimum yields. It is intended that such soil science research will be carried out for the most part, however, in the Ministry of Agriculture on a cooperative basis with the IGAC in order that its soil surveys may benefit from such research.

A soil laboratory center is to be established in the IGAC with U.S. financial help amounting to $100,000,

in which soil analyses may be made to determine the chemical and physical properties of soil samples obtained in the course of soil surveys. Checks of irrigation water quality may also be made there.

3. Forest Surveys and Forestry Inventory

Approximately one half of the total area of Colombia is in forest land and the greater part of it in national forest reserves. At present this tremendous resource is making very little contribution to the country's economic advancement. Little of it has been surveyed or inventoried.

The law creating national forest reserves requires land classification and, upon classification of any land in such reserves as agricultural land, substration of it from the national forest reserves. This step is necessary in order to facilitate colonization in a rational manner and to organize and administer the public forests.

There is an active demand for timber and the forest reserves contain a high potential for developing the industry that Colombia needs for a balanced economy. A determination of which of these lands are agricultural and which should remain in forests, is of paramount importance to potential investment in the lumber industry. It is equally important, if a substantial industry is to be established on a permanent basis, to know the volume, location, and kind of timber available in the various regions of Colombia. First priority in forestry survey and inventory work is to be given to the coastal forests and to potential colonization parcellization and consolidation areas.

The basic objective in this phase of the project is to provide assistance and training to the Instituto Geográfico to carry out forest surveys and forest inventories which will serve two purposes: 1) to make recommendations in combination with soil surveys on future land use of virgin areas on the basis of technical evaluation of the land and its forest resources, and 2) to provide for an inventory of forest resources which will serve as a technical guide for efficient and proper timber exploitation.

From GOC services made available under this project, payment is made of local expenses of salaries, per diem, vehicle repair and operation, office space, and local supplies. From United States funds made available under this project, IGAC is being provided with office equipment, field survey equipment, canoes and outboard motors, and drafting equipment with which to perform forest surveys and forest inventories.

4. Modernize Public Land Records

The public lands of Colombia, with their storehouse of resources, are one of the Nation's greatest assets. Yet there are no consolidated records available of the location or status of public lands in Colombia.

Just as authoritative identification of public land subdivision boundaries on the ground is a foundation of orderly land use and resources development, so are methods for recordation of issuance of land titles and use rights to public land and their withdrawal and reservation for public purposes.

Under the Agrarian Reform Legislation the Institute of Agrarian Reform is to administer the Nation's public domain. By operation of the law individual rights to public lands will be established and a determination made as to which lands are public.

A modern land record system needs to be adopted to serve in the future as a tool in the administration of public lands. Under this project initial study is to be made, therefore, of means by which step-by-step procedures might be formulated to establish a modern public land recording system in Colombia.

5. Construction of Facilities

The great expansion of the work of the IGAC occasioned by this project requires completion of the four remaining floors originally planned for the north wing of the Instituto's building. To be of maximum usefulness this construction is to be advanced to completion at the earliest possible date in order to accommodate the additional equipment and personnel needed to perform the work which is intended under this project. Cost of this addition is being paid from U.S. funds to the extent of $215,000.

6. Training of Personnel

United States funds for this project are being made available for training of technicians in the specialities indicated below.

a. Surveying and Mapping:

At least 19 technicians each year are to be sent to the IAGS Cartographic School in the Canal Zone for courses of 12 to 16 weeks duration being offered there in surveying and mapping. Funds also may be applied to the training in the United States in photogrammetry and field surveying of qualified persons for a period of one year, or such terms as may be offered by the training agencies.

b. Soil Surveys and Soil Testing

At present the Instituto Geográfico has about 10 to 12 full time soil surveyors. This number is to be increased to about 40 professionals (20 in FY 1962 and 20 in FY 1963), plus 80 sub-professionals (40 in FY 1962 and 40 in FY 1963), recruited from men having university training but not necessarily degree. About 160 aides will be employed also. These men will be given instruction under a training grant of $10,000 under this agreement.

c. Forest Surveys and Forest Inventory

No formal training is to be done for the additional personnel working on that part of the project relating to forestry. Training of these people is to be done by on-the-job training, with the exception of six men who will take the course in aerial photo interpretation being offered to those preparing to serve as soil surveyors.

d. Land Classification and Land Appraisal

Land classification and land appraisal is to be taught in the IGAC in conjunction with soil survey training in order that there will be a cadre of men to carry forward such work under the agrarian reform legislation.

In accord with the general purpose of this project of facilitating the surveys and investigations required to plan and execute economic developments such as irrigation, drainage, flood control and forestry and social agrarian reforms such as colonization, parcellization and consolidation of land, the priorities of the basic resources survey work at least to the extent that the capacities of the IGAC are being expanded by this project, are as follows:

1. Provision of requisite surveying and mapping, soil testing, forest survey and forest inventory, cadastral engineering and land classification and land appraisal necessary for orderly and economical colonization, parcellization and consolidation of land under the agrarian reform legislation.

2. Provision of requisite surveying and mapping, soil survey and soil testing, forest inventory, hydrologic investigations, cadastral engineering and land classification and land appraisal work necessary for the planning and execution of irrigation, drainage, flood control and forestry work.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Project Activity Targets

1) Work accomplished to date: This is a new project. It has been approved in principle by AID/W. A supplemental E-1 was submitted to AID/W in November to support specifically $250,000 expenditures for initiating the most urgent operations of the project. A project agreement has been prepared under which to undertake the activity. Personnel implementation has been requested of Washington.

2) Work remaining to be done: Initial operations FY 1962: Aerial survey contract let for the FY 1962 aerial photography as defined above ($150,000). Provision of initial technical assistance of two short term advisors - a soil survey instructor and a land appraisal expert - for a three month period to arrange and develop the course and field work training for a cadre of soil survey-land classification - appraisal men for land reform work by January 2, 1962 ($10,000). Provision of initial continuing staff assistance to IGAC under a contract arrangement - soil survey advisor (classroom instructor), land classification expert (fieldwork instructor), soil chemist and physicist, and land use advisor - by March 1, 1962 ($55,000). Initiation of training of at least 20 professional "ingenieros agrónomos" and 40 sub-professional "Prácticos Agrícolas" in an initial 6 month course at the IGAC beginning in March ($45,000).

Subsequent Operations FY 1962: Purchase of mapping and other equipment ($1,049,000), completion of staffing by contract arrangements ($53,000 for FY 1962 and $300,000 for FY 1963), contracting for construction of addition to Instituto Geográfico and new Soil Laboratory ($315,000) and arranging for participant training ($30,000). Other costs and services will amount to $150,000.

D. Nature of U.S. Contributions

Fiscal Year 1962

The U.S. contribution toward the accomplishment of this project involves payment of costs of buildings

and equipment, contract services (mainly for aerial photography), training of participants, the services of United States technicians (mainly by contract) and certain facilitating services to the extent of $3,487,000. The total estimated as necessary for the fiscal year 1962 amounts to $2,157,000, as indicated above.

Fiscal Year 1963

The operating costs for fiscal year 1963 are projected at $582.000.

1. Number of participants and estimated costs: No funds allocated (to be contracted).

2. Contractual Services

a. Staffing Requirements (supplied by contract)

Position Title	No. Mos.	Cost
Soil Scientist Training	12	17.9
Advisor	12	17.9
Soil Survey Instructor	12	17.9
Soil Chemist	12	14.1
Soil Physicist	12	14.1
Aerial Photo Interpreter	12	17.9
Irrigation Specialist	12	17.9
Drainage Specialist	12	17.9
Soil Conservation Expert	12	17.9
Agronomy Advisor	12	17.9
Land Appraisal Instructor	12	17.9
Forester	12	17.9
Forester	12	14.1
Forester	12	12.3
Master Mechanic	12	12.3

Consulting Services, overhead, travel, contingencies	72.0
T O T A L	300.000

b. Aerial Photography

Aerial photography surveys for low-level photography which will facilitate soil survey, land classification, land appraisal and timber inventory work, and permit compilation of 1:20,000 aerial photo mosaics and topographic, planimetric and cadastral survey maps for 37,500 Km^2. 150.000

3. Commodities: Photogrammetric Equipment. 21,000

4. Other Costs

Colombian technicians		10,000
Vehicle maintenance		10,000
Local travel		9,000
Training of about 20 professionals (total of 40 planned) plus 40 sub-professionals (total of 80 planned) having some university training but without an agronomy degree. About 80 aides (160 in all) are to be trained as soil survey field assistants (grant funds)	50,000	79,000

Future Fiscal Years

It is anticipated that technical assistance will be needed in the training of Colombian personnel and in the execution ofsoil survey and soil testing, land classification, land appraisal and forest inventory work for a

period of three more years. Technical assistance in training, in surveying and mapping and in the execution of such work will also be needed for three more years.

E. Nature of the Cooperating Country Contribution

The contribution of the GOC toward the execution of this project will be principally the work of the Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi. The IGAC budget for 1962 totaled close to $3,500,000. It is expected to be at least this much in 1963. This covers its activities in surveying and map compilation and their allied activities. Their personnel will compile and present the various kinds of maps and aid in the publication of the soils survey and forest inventory data.

F. Contributions from other Sources and Relation to Other Projects

The Inter-American Geodetic Survey by its cooperation with IGAC in the extension of ground controls, and by training offered in its Cartographic School is making a substantial contribution to the completion of the project. The FAO of the United Nations is making a study of the lands in the eastern Llanos. The work being carried on under this project will be of benefit to such Colombian development agencies as the Magdalena Valley Corporation, the Cauca Valley Corporation, the Sabana de Bogotá Corporation and the Caja Agraria.

G. Financial Considerations

The completion of the project to the point where Colombia may be expected to carry forward the program , will involve appropriations for three more years. The funds needed will be less during these years as a large percentage of funds expended in the first two years are being used for equipment, construction and contract services which will not be called for again.

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

A national committee composed of the heads of the National Planning Board, Agrarian Reform Institute and the Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi will serve as guide to this project and coordinate its work with those of various land and water development agencies in Colombia.

It is understood that the financial contributions proposed under this project are based upon the availability of U.S. and GOC funds and such other factors as may arise.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. GOAL V (See below)	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE EDUCATION SURVEYS New - 1963		

1 PROJECT BEGINS FY 1963 ENDS FY 1964

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000)								(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations					(C)	(D) Numbers of People				
	Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	Other External Financing	(1) Technicians Authorized: Non-Contract	(1) Technicians Authorized: Contract	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: U.S.	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: 3rd Country	(2) Participants: Contract
A. All Prior Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Operational Year FY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Budget Year FY 1963	D.G.	277			277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. All Subsequent Years	-	-										-	-	-					
F. Total All Years	--	-										-	-	-					

2 Dollar Obligation and Expenditure

FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior: (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY 1961: (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(C) Operational Year FY 1962: (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/
All Prior Years															
Actual Year FY															
Operational Year FY															
TOTAL															

Problems Addressed:

V Basic Data

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Activity

This project has as its objective the planning, on a sound basis, of the total educational system of Colombia. The project is divided into three segments:

1. A comprehensive school survey of the elementary, secondary and vocational education and related teacher training institutions.
2. A survey of higher education in cooperation with the Colombian Association of Universities to gain a clearer concept of higher education in Colombia (including regional implications) and to promote a rational of priorities in the field of higher education.
3. A study with recommendations of the organization and administration of the national education system, specifically in school finance and business management.

B. Specific Activity Targets or End Results of the Project

1. To contract with educational associations, institutions or individuals to carry out surveys of the educational system of Colombia.
2. To formulate long-range programs in education on the basis of the recommendations of the survey groups.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

1. Work Accomplished to Date

The USOM Education Division has assisted in the formulation of the four-year primary education program for Colombia, also statistical studies have been made relative to students attending school in the Department of Valle.

2. Work Remaining to be Done

Surveys in depth need to be carried out not only from a qualitative stand point but also from a quantitative stand point, in order that Colombia may direct its resources toward developing a sound educational system.

3. Progress Toward Achievment of Activity Targets

The Ministry of Education, along with the Association of Colombian Universities, recognizes the need for a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the education picture in Colombia and requests have been received to carry out the surveys and studies enumerated in Paragraph A above.

D. Nature of U.S. Contribution

No funds have been provided in prior years for the purpose of studies and surveys of Education in Colombia.

For FY-1963 funding is required as follows:

Contract Requirements :

a) A contract for the purpose of conducting a comprehensive school survey to obtain information on the present educational system and to draw from this information a soundly development program in elementary, secondary and vocational education, inclusive of teacher training institutions US$ 127,000

b) To contract with a university or educational institution to undertake a study of the higher education system in Colombia and formulate a program, inclusive of priorities, adaptable to Colombia US$ 100,000

c) To contract with an educational association or individuals to study the organization and management of the National Ministry of Education and make recommendations to bolster the business and financial management of the system. US$ 50,000

The total obligations for these services enumerated above will be direct dollar costs.

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

The Ministry of Education and the Association of Colombian Universities will provide counterpart technicians to conduct the surveys and to make available all information relative to the educational system of Colombia. In addition, these entities will

provide office space and secretarial and translation services.

F. Contribution from Other Sources

The studies performed by other interested parties, for example UNESCO, will be utilized to the fullest degree.

G. Financial Considerations

The funding proposed herein should complete the financing for the surveys. Unliquidated obligations may arise due to the contracting period required and the delay in receipt of charges by USOM.

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

The cooperating country agrees in principle and scope to all aspects of the activity planned herein, however, it is understood that the financial contributions proposed under this project are contingent upon the availability of U. S. and GOC funds and such other factors as may arise.

G-1	FORM ICA 10-113 (9-61)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	GOAL V	G-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	SUMMARY OF PROPOSED NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY (NOA)		

			ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS FY 61 – TC	ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS FY 61 – DLF SA/DS	Estimated Obligations FY 62	Proposed Obligations FY 63	Required Balance to Complete	Remarks:
DEVELOPMENT LOANS	Capital Project							
	Development Support							
	Total							
DEVELOPMENT GRANTS	PROJECT ACTIVITIES	Completed & Terminating						
		Continuing			100	100	200	
		New FY 62			2,157	580	750	
		New FY 63				277		
		Total			2,257	957	950	
	Commodity Assistance Activities							
	Technical Support							
	Total				2,257	957	950	
SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE	PROJECT ACTIVITIES	Completed & Terminating						
		Continuing						
		New FY 62						
		New FY 63						
		Total						
	Commodity Assistance Activities							
	Technical Support							
	Total							
FOOD FOR PEACE PL 480	Title I							
	Title II							
	Title III							
	Title IV							

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

G-3	FORM ICA 10-115 (9-61)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA GOAL V	G-3
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	DOLLAR PROGRAM BY COST COMPONENT EXCLUDING COMMODITY ASSISTANCE	

DOLLAR OBLIGATION BY COST COMPONENTS AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE BY FY AND FUNCTION	(A) MAJOR COST COMPONENTS (ALL FIGURES $1,000)							(B) NUMBER OF TECHNICIANS					(C) NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS		
	(1) Total Cost	(2) Direct Hire Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contribution to Cooperative Services	(1) Direct Hire (a) Positions Authorized	(1) Direct Hire (b) On Board End of Year	(2) Contract (a) Positions Programmed	(2) Contract (b) On Board End of Year	(3) Locals Direct Hire On Board End of Year	(1) Non-Contract (a) Programmed for U.S.	(1) Non-Contract (b) Programed for 3rd Country	(2) Contract Programmed
DLF															
TC Terminating															
TC Continuing															
SA/DS Terminating															
SA/DS Continuing															
ACTUAL YEAR FY 61 – TOTAL															
DLF															
DG Terminating															
DG Continuing	100	-	-	100						8	8				
DG New FY62	2,157	-	30	563	1,049	515				13	3		20	3	
DG Program Support															
SA Terminating															
SA Continuing															
SA New FY62															
SA Technical Support															
OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 62 – TOTAL	2,257	-	30	663	1,049	515				21	11		20	3	
DLF															
DG Terminating															
DG Continuing	100			100						8	8				
DG New FY62	580			559	21					13	13				
DG New FY63	277			277											
DG Technical Support															
SA Terminating															
SA Continuing															
SA New FY62															
SA New FY63															
SA Technical Support															
BUDGET YEAR FY 63 – TOTAL	957	-	-	936	21					21	21				

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. Terminating	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE CACAO DEVELOPMENT Terminating (514-13-913)		

1 PROJECT BEGINS FY 1955 ENDS FY 1961

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000)								(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations					(C)	(D) Numbers of People				
	Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) Joint MSP Counterpart Serv. Funds	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	Other External Financing	(1) Technicians Authorized: Non-Contract	(1) Technicians Authorized: Contract	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: U.S.	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: 3rd Country	(2) Participants: Contract
A. All Prior Years	TC	86	70	10			6				521								
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	TC	7	4	3			-				25							6	
C. Operational Year FY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Budget Year FY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. All Subsequent Years	-	-										-	-	-					
F. Total All Years	-	-										-	-	-					

2

	FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior: (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/60	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY 1961: (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(C) Operational Year FY 1962: (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/
Dollar Obligation and Expenditure	All Prior Years	TC	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
	Actual Year FY 1961	TC				7	-	-	-	7	7	-		-	-	-
	Operational Year FY	--											-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	--	86	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-

Problems Addressed:

Project terminated in 1961 and the funds were for the purpose of 6 participants to third country for training. No further funding anticipated.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109 (6-59)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	☐ ORIGINAL ☐ REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. Terminating Activity	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE Civil Police Administration Training (514-71-032-ALL)		

1

PROJECT BEGINS FY 1961
ENDS FY 1961

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000)								(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations					(C)	(D) Numbers of People				
	Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	Other External Financing	(1) Technicians Authorized: Non-Contract	(1) Technicians Authorized: Contract	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: U.S.	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: 3rd Country	(2) Participants: Contract
A. All Prior Years		---																	
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY	T.C.	16		16										6			6		
C. Operational Year FY		---															-		
D. Budget Year FY		---															-		
E. All Subsequent Years		---																	
F. Total All Years		16												6					

2

Dollar Obligation and Expenditure	FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior: (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY: (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(C) Operational Year FY: (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/
	All Prior Years															
	Actual Year FY					16				16	3	13		13	13	---
	Operational Year FY															
	TOTAL					16				16	3	13		13	13	---

Problems Addressed:

Terminating Activity

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A.- General Outline of Project

The primary function of this project is to provide training in the United States and/or Puerto Rico for commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Colombian National Police in general police methods and administration, including ways and means of combatting internal disorder, thus enhancing the political stability of the country and improving the conditions for its balanced economic development. The training is directed towards the creation of a corps of professionally trained police officers in key regions of Colombia for the betterment of public security under a democratic form of government. It is an essential, integral part of the technical assistance program which is designed to further the economic, political and social development of the GOC as a democracy.

B.- Specific Activity Targets or End Results of the Project

1. Creation of a corps of technically trained police officers in key regions throughout Colombia who will better public security and which is an essential part of a technical assistance program designed to further the economic, political and social development of the GOC.

2. The sending of groups of Colombian commissioned and/or non-commissioned officers of National Police to police schools in the United States and/or Puerto Rico for varying periods of time up to a maximum of one year for training in general police methods and administration, riot control, etc.

C.- Progress Toward the Achievement of Activity Targets

1. Work Accomplished to Date

This project was established with the National Police in FY 60 upon the recommendation and guidance of the appropriate section of the American Embassy. Previously it was included under project 514-72-018 - Public Administration Training. Six commissioned officers studied in the United States for a period of three months and two non-commissioned in the National Police Academy of Puerto Rico for 5 1/2 months.

2. Work Remaining to be Done

A corps of technically and democratically trained commissioned and non-commissioned police officers in key regions (both industrial, rural and political) of Colombia has been placed in positions of responsibility to form a cadre of well trained officials around which the police can build and train.

3. Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

USOM has trained a total of 14 participants in the national police force composed of about 600 officers, 4,000 non-commissioned officers and 25,000 policemen.

D.- Nature of U.S. Contribution

Training in the United States and Puerto Rico - Type C. U.S. contribution has been to cover training costs within the United States and Puerto Rico and all other costs incident to implementation of training. The project has been implemented under the technical guidance the appropriate section of the American Embassy.

No funds required for future fiscal years.

E.- Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

The GOC paid in all instances international transportation for the participants and the salary for the maintenance of the dependents

of such participants. GOC gave the participants a leave of absence from their present positions which are in a career service in order to undertake such training. Further, the GOC paid for the training of two additional participants.

F.- Contribution from Other Sources and Relationship to Other Projects

There are no other financial sources.

G.- Financial Considerations

A terminating activity.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. Terminating Activity	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE SAN ANDRES Terminated (514-5-036)		

1 PROJECT BEGINS FY 1961 ENDS FY 1961

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000)								(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations					(C)	(D) Numbers of People				
	Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	Other External Financing	(1) Technicians Authorized: Non-Contract	(1) Technicians Authorized: Contract	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: U.S.	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: 3rd Country	(2) Participants: Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.																		
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	S.A.	9			9														
C. Operational Year FY																			
D. Budget Year FY																			
E. All Subsequent Years																			
F. Total All Years	S.A.	9																	

2 Dollar Obligation and Expenditure

FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior: (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY 1961: (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY 1962: (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/62
All Prior Years	T.C.														
Actual Year FY 1961	S.A.				9				9	-	9		- 9	-	-
Operational Year FY 1962												-	-	-	-
TOTAL	S.A.				9				9	-	9	-	- 9	-	-

Problems Addressed:

Funds obligated FY-1961 to perform survey of water potential San Andrés Island. Subsequently funds were deobligated per instruction AID/W.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. Terminating Activity	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION CENTER FOR ENTEROBACTERIA-CEA. Terminated (514-51-926)		

1

PROJECT BEGINS FY 1957
ENDS FY 1960

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000)								(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations					(C)	(D) Numbers of People				
	Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Joint Total ~~U.S. Owned Controlled~~ Funds	(5) Cooperating Country	Other External Financing	(1) Technicians Authorized: Non-Contract	(1) Technicians Authorized: Contract	(2) Participants: Non-Contract U.S.	(2) Participants: Non-Contract 3rd Country	(2) Participants: Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.	30	30									26							
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.	23	23																
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	--																	
D. Budget Year FY 1963	D.G.	--																	
E. All Subsequent Years	D.G.	--																	
F. Total All Years	--	53																	

2

Dollar Obligation and Expenditure	FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior: (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/60	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/60	(B) Actual Year FY: (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY: (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/62
	All Prior Years	T.C.	28		3	- 1				2	2	-		-	-	-
	Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.				23				23	15	8		8	4	4
	Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	T.C.	28		3	22				25	17	8	-	8	4	4

Problems Addressed:

Completed.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

Project Title: NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION CENTER FOR ENTEROBACTERIACEA Terminated (514-51-926)

A. General Description of the Project

This national diagnostic center was a joint undertaking between the Servicio Cooperativo Interamericano de Salud Pública (SCISP) and the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Valle in Cali, Colombia. It had as its long term goal the study of the bacterial causes of diarrhea and in establishing a diagnostic laboratory to determine the exact types of bacteria responsible for out-breaks of diarrhea. In 1958, there were officially reported some 283,752 cases of infectious diarrhea in Colombia and it is certain that this figure represented only a fraction of the actual total.

This project had five objectives:

1. The establishment of the diagnostic reference laboratory for causes of bacillary diarrhea diseases.
2. The provision of a technical assistant to operate laboratory and to set up standard techniques.
3. Cooperation with international diagnostic centers of the World Health Organization.
4. Processing of referenced laboratory material.
5. Research into bacterial causes of diarrhea.

B. Specific Activity Targets or End Results of the Project

1. To determine specific bacterial causes of diarrhea.
2. To help reduce the incidence of these diseases by research into the epidemiology of their spread.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

Work Accomplished to Date

The University of Valle's School of Medicine has set aside laboratory space, provided equipment and supplies for this project. Personnel have been trained, correct techniques have been established, and a national diagnostic reference laboratory is functioning well. No further work is to be accomplished under this project.

D. Nature of U.S. Contribution

1. The U.S. contributed its proportionate share of $26,000 allotted to the Joint Fund for all years. U.S. contributed the costs of one technical advisor amounting to $30,000 for 1960 and $23,000 for 1961. No funds are being provided for 1962 or beyond.
2. Budget Year: None. Project terminated at end of FY-1961.
3. Future Fiscal Years: No future contributions by the U. S.

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

The GOC contributed its share of the joint funds totalling $26,000 for all years. These funds provided for salaries of the director, a physician bacteriologist, a laboratory technician, a secretary, and a chauffeur plus purchase of supplies and equipment and other incidental costs.

F. Contributions from Other Sources and Relationship to Other Projects

1. Other Sources

The University of Valle's Faculty of Medicine is providing laboratory space, laboratory equipment, utilities, animals and the part-time services of several employees.

2. Relationship to Other Projects

This Center is a part of the coordinated effort to study the bacterial, parasitic and viral causes of diarrhea, which is being carried out by the Faculty of Medicine.

G. Financial Considerations

This project is fully supported by the Faculty of Medicine after the departure of the medical technician in 1961, No U.S. or Joint Funds are now allotted to this program.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[x] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. Terminating	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE ANTI-YAWS CAMPAIGN Terminating (Servicio Project)(514-51-907)		

1

PROJECT BEGINS FY 1950 ENDS FY 1962	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000) Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations (1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) Joint MSP Counterpart Funds	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	(C) Other External Financing	(D) Numbers of People (1) Technicians Authorized	(2) Participants Non-Contract	Contract	Non-Contract U.S.	Non-Contract 3rd Country	Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.										2,388									
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																				
Current Funds																				
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.										81									
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP										49									
D. Budget Year FY 1963	D.G.										-									
E. All Subsequent Years	D.G.																			
F. Total All Years	--																			

2

Dollar Obligation and Expenditure — FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY 1961 (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(C) Operational Year FY 1962 (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/
All Prior Years															
Actual Year FY															
Operational Year FY															
TOTAL															

Problems Addressed:

Terminating

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Project

This project provides for carrying out an eradication program against yaws. This disease, a spirochetal infection of the skin, proceeds to destruction of finger, toes, face and bones if allowed to go untreated. It is entirely curable if treated with penicillin in the early stages and possible to eradicate because it is spread by contact from person to person. At one time, in the Pacific Coast section of Colombia, about two-thirds of the population were affected. When the campaign started, house-to-house surveys were made and mass inoculation with penicillin of all persons with yaws was carried out. At the present time, the disease is at a low level and most of the effort and expense is spent in case finding.

B. Specific Activity Targets or End Results of the Project

1. To create an organization to carry out an anti-yaws campaign.
2. To eradicate yaws.
3. To organize an evaluation of the campaign to obtain a true picture of the present prevalence of this disease.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

1. Work Accomplished to Date

An organization has been established to carry out the campaign. The infected area has been divided into zones. Each zone is staffed by an administration officer in charge of the work. Each zone has one or more crews consisting of a motorman, a boatman and two injectors who operate in outboard-motor powered canoes going up and down the rivers in search of active cases. These crews are in the field for periods of several weeks at a time.

2. Work Remaining to be Done

Because the present incidence of the disease is down to less than 1 percent, the remaining job is one of finding the last few cases and arranging for a complete evaluation of the campaign by the World Health Organization.

3. During operational year 1962 a concentrated effort, through a slightly increased budget, will be made to close out this campaign.

D. Nature of U.S. Contribution

1. In prior years the U. S. contributed its proportionate share to the joint fund of this project. These were for :

Fiscal Year 1961	$ 13,000
Fiscal Year 1962	$ 8,600

2. Budget Year

None

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

The GOC is contributing its proportionate share of the funds allotted to this project from Joint Funds.

F. Contribution from Other Sources and Relationship to Other Projects

None

G. Financial Considerations

None

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

The USOM through its Director, Public Health Division, maintains close coordination with this project.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. Terminating Activity	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE CARATE ERADICATION CAMPAIGN Terminating (Servicio Project) (514-51-925)		

1 PROJECT BEGINS FY 1958 ENDS FY 1962

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000)								(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations					(C)	(D) Numbers of People				
	Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) Joint MSP-Counterpart Funds	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	Other External Financing	(1) Technicians Authorized: Non-Contract	(1) Technicians Authorized: Contract	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: U.S.	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: 3rd Country	(2) Participants: Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.										75								
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.										18								
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP										15								
D. Budget Year FY 1963	--										-								
E. All Subsequent Years																			
F. Total All Years																			

2

Dollar Obligation and Expenditure	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY 1961 (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(C) Operational Year FY 1962 (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/
FY Source of Funds															
All Prior Years															
Actual Year FY															
Operational Year FY															
TOTAL															

Problems Addressed:

Terminating

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Project

This project provides for the carrying out of an eradication program against carate, (mal de pinta), a spirochaetal non-venereal infection which results in the de-pigmentation of the skin. In 1958 Colombia reported 3,422 cases of this disease of which 1,070 were from the Department of Huila. This disease is extremely disfiguring and has a great stigma attached to it.

B. Specific Activity Targets or End Results of the Project

1) To create an organization to combat carate
2) To eradicate carate as a public health problem.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

1. Work Accomplished to Date

An organization was established in the Department of Huila. Two crews of four men each, working under one supervisor, have been assigned to that area, working from house to house injecting cases and contacts with penicillin. In 1958/60, 1965,000 were treated. The disease is considered eradicated in the State of Huila and the crews have been transferred to the Guajira.

2. Work Remaining to be Done

Work is being started in Guajira. No funds will be requested for FY-1963.

3. Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

An organization has been established to eradicate the disease and is rapidly accomplishing this.

D. Nature of U.S. Contribution

1. The U.S. contributed its share of funds allotted to the joint fund on this project, which for the 1962 allotment of $19,000 is $2,600.

2. Budget Year

No funding

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

Colombia contributed its share of the $394,000 alloted to this project from Joint Funds for all prior years through 1961; also its share for 1962 to the $15,000 joint fund allocation, which will be $12,400.

F. Contribution from Other Sources and Relationship to Other Projects

Other Sources NONE

Because the methods used are similar to those of the Anti-Yaws program, this project is directed by the same physician in charge.

G. Financial Considerations

This project is to be terminated during 1962.

H. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

Through the Director, Public Health Division, the Servicio maintains close coordination with this project.

It is understood that the financial contributions proposed under this project for FY-1962 by the USOM and the GOC are contingent upon the availability of US and GOC funds and such other factors as may arise.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. Terminating Activity	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE National Institute of Hygiene Terminating (514-54-527 A11)		

1

PROJECT BEGINS FY 1958
ENDS FY 1962

		(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000)								(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations					(C)	(D) Numbers of People				
		Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) Joint ~~MSP~~ ~~Counterpart~~ Funds	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	Other External Financing	(1) Technicians Authorized: Non-Contract	(1) Technicians Authorized: Contract	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: U.S.	(2) Participants: Non-Contract: 3rd Country	(2) Participants: Contract
A.	All Prior Years	T.C.	47	38	9							425			345					
B.	Net Deob.-Reob.																			
	Current Funds																			
	Total Actual Year FY	T.C.	18	18											225	1				
C.	Operational Year FY	IAPSP	25	24				1							225	1				
D.	Budget Year FY	DG													171					
E.	All Subsequent Years	DG													-					
F.	Total All Years														966					

2

Dollar Obligation and Expenditure	FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior: (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/60	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/60	(B) Actual Year FY: (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(C) Operational Year FY: (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/
	All Prior Years		35		8	44				12	10	2		2	2	
	Actual Year FY					18				18	16	2		2	2	
	Operational Year FY												25	25	20	5
	TOTAL		35		8	22				30	26	4	25	29	24	5

Problems Addressed:

Terminating Activity

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Project

The purpose of this project is to improve the National Institute of Hygiene, Samper-Martinez, both technically and administratively so that it can serve as a national center for the production of various types of vaccines (rabies, typhoid, pertussis, BCG, etc.) and carry out original research into some of the public health problems of Colombia. Certain work which was being carried on within the Institute was thought to be marginal and an American technician with a good background in laboratory work and vaccine production was brought to Colombia to become the Director of this Institute and to be given responsibility to decide what work would be continued., and what would be dropped. A program for future programs was to be developed with the Colombian staff.

B. Specific Activity Targets or End Results of the Project

1. To improve the quality and the quantity of vaccines produced in the Institute.
2. To eliminate marginal programs and to plan future programs which would benefit the total Colombian effort in health.
3. To train Colombian professional personnel to gradually take over the complete direction and operation of the Institute.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

Work Accomplished to Date

Administrative and technical improvements have been made and the Institute of Hygiene has now been incorporated into the newly created National Institute of Health directly under the Ministry of Health.

A Colombian physician trained in public health laboratory methods has been assigned as Director of the Institute of Health and has complete programming responsibility. The production of vaccines has been greatly improved in quality and quantity and marginal programs have been eliminated.

A research program has been planned into the epidemiology of certain infectious diseases that is both original and important. This project is to be terminated at the end of Fiscal Year 1962.

D. Nature of U.S. Contribution

Through FY 1961 the U.S. provided one technician and 1 participant training grants at a cost of $18,000 for FY 1962, one U.S. technician at cost of $20,000 plus two consultants at a cost of $4,000 and other costs of $1,000 are provided to terminate this activity.

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

The GOC contribution was $445,000.

No further funding of this project is required. Project terminates Fiscal Year 1962.

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109 (6-59)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. TERMINATING ACTIVITY	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT Terminating (514-17-914)		

1 PROJECT BEGINS FY 1955 ENDS FY 1962

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000)								(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations					(C)	(D) Numbers of People				
	Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) Joint ~~MSP~~ Counterpart Ser.Funds	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	Other External Financing	(1) Technicians Authorized: Non-Contract	(1) Technicians Authorized: Contract	(2) Participants: Non-Contract U.S.	(2) Participants: Non-Contract 3rd Country	(2) Participants: Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.	187	150	25			12				221	57							
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.	56	49	5			2				65				3				
C. Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP	19	18				1				30				1				
D. Budget Year FY 1963	DG	--	--	--	--	--	--				--				--	--	--	--	--
E. All Subsequent Years	DG																		
F. Total All Years	--	266																	

2 Dollar Obligation and Expenditure

FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior: (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(B) Actual Year FY 1961: (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/	(C) Operational Year FY 1962: (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/
All Prior Years	T.C.	174	--	17	-4	--	--	--	13	11	2		2	2	---
Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.				56	--	--	--	56	48	8		8	8	---
Operational Year FY 1962	IAPSP											19	19	19	---
TOTAL		174	--	17	52	--	--	--	69	59	10	19	29	29	---

Problems Addressed:

Terminating Activity

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 4 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Activity

Advice and assistance to the National Forest Service in watershed management, and nursery and reforestation programs. Operation, in cooperation with municipal water companies, of pilot watershed projects for test plantings and for demonstration and training in nursery development and operation; reforestation and watershed management. By all means available, i.e. training on-the-job, demonstrations, and participant training abroad, obtain for Colombian forestry personnel the training required to equip them to direct and operate the Colombian forestry program. Advice and assistance to the two professional forest schools in Colombia in the development and improvement of curricula, and particularly in the organization of forest research work.

B. Specific Activity Targets or End Results Desired

(1) To demonstrate proper watershed management practices on various municipal watersheds; namely Cali of 38,000 hectares, Medellín (Piedras Blancas) of 3000 hectares, and Bogotá (Neusa) 1500 hectares through plans of forest management, and fire protection and plans for production of forest trees to be used in reforestation of the watershed; to use these areas to demonstrate and test the nursery production and planting of local and introduced forest tree species; to demonstrate approved techniques of forest management and fire protection and to use these areas for practical on-the-job training of Colombian forestry personnel.

(2) To provide assistance to the Forest Service of the Ministry of Agriculture; the Secretary of Agriculture of the Department of Cundinamarca and to other entities concerned with watershed management, forest tree nursery and reforestation programs.

(3) The development of a demonstration forest tree nursery and reforestation program in the Barranquilla area in cooperation with the Agricultural Engineering Project.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Targets

1. Work Accomplished to Date

a) In the reorganization of the Ministry of Agriculture in July 1958 a National Forest Service was established. The personnel trained by STACA were selected to occupy the key positions in the new organization.

b) Law # 2 signed by the President on January 17, 1959 established seven National Forest Reserves, which cover close to half the total area of Colombia.

c) Based partly on STACA assistance, tropical hardwoods of the Pacific Coast are being used on a commercial scale in the making of paper pulp, in the Container Corporation of America paper mill at Cali.

d) Cooperative Watershed Management Projects have been established in cooperation with the municipalities of Bogotá, Medellín and Cali. These projects were initiated in 1956 and have been utilized as training and demonstration centers. Particular attention has been given to (a) The introduction of rapid growing, valuable timber producing species of trees which are being studied for their adaptability to the climatic and soil conditions of Colombia; (b) The establishment of forest fire protection organizations and (c) The development of forestry education and extension programs.

e) A pilot Forestry Extension project has been established in collaboration with the Agricultural Extension program in the Department of Boyacá. Particular attention has

been given to (a) The development of standards which will serve as a basis for a national forestry extension program; (b) Training in forestry extension methods; and (c) Establishment of forest tree nurseries.

f) An organization established in the Cali Watershed Management Project was adopted by the Municipality in December, 1958 and the personnel which had been trained for this purpose were absorbed into the Municipal organization. In this manner permanent institutions have been developed by means of pilot projects which are models that might be adopted by other agencies throughout Colombia.

g) Assistance has been provided in reorganization of the curriculum of the Forestry Institute of the National University at Medellín and a new curriculum was approved for the school year beginning February, 1957. In addition to basic academic courses the new curriculum emphasized practical field training through scheduling field laboratories during week-ends and vacation periods, at the USOM sponsored Forestry training center at Piedras Blancas, which is only a few miles from the University.

h) In order to provide further opportunity to students studying forestry, on-the-job training has been given in STACA projects during the school vacation months. During 1960, 22 students were employed in practical forestry operations during their vacation periods. This employment not only provides an opportunity for work in practical forestry projects but also allows the Project Chiefs to evaluate students capabilities for future employment.

i) USOM has awarded scholarships to 19 Colombian foresters for U.S. or Puerto Rico training; most are now occupying important positions in the Central Government, Departmental and Municipal forestry organizations and STACA. Also, from 3 to 5 STACA scholarships have been provided to undergraduate forestry students in the Instituto Forestal of the National University at Medellín during the past five years.

2. Work remaining to be done

a) Program to be terminated as a Servicio project.

D. Nature of the U.S. Contribution

1. Previous Fiscal Years

In FY's 1955, 1956 and 1957 the U.S. contributed one Forestry Advisor, primarily to develop an over-all forestry plan. In FY's 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961 the U.S. contributed a Forestry Advisor, a Timber Management Specialist and a Silviculturist. During FY 1962, the introduction of the Agrarian Reform Bill (which places the administration of the public lands under the Agrarian Reform Institute) made it advisable to transfer certain functions of forest development to the newly organized Agrarian Reform Project and reduced the U.S. personnel in the Forest Development Project to two technicians.

2. Budget Year

In FY 1962 the services of two foresters are required.

U.S. Technicians

Pos. No.	Pos. Title	Code	Grade	No.Months	Cost
28	FORST ADV SILVICULT	0460.02	R-3	7	$ 14,000
27	FORST ADV MAGMT	0460.01	R-4	1	4,000
					$ 18,000

Participants

None

Contract or Consultory Services

None

Other Costs

Travel for U.S. technicians 1,000

3. Future Fiscal Years

This project is being phased out at the end of FY'62.

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

The National Forest Service of the Ministry of Agriculture has a budget of $ 1,473,000 Ps. for CY 1960 and $ 1,600,000 Ps. for CY 1961, and $ 2,500,000 Ps. for CY 1962.

The operating budgets for the municipalities and other entities operating the watershed management, Forest Experiment and Extension projects were $ 448,000 Ps. for CY 1960. The budget for the municipal water district of Cali alone is $ 270,000 Ps. The Association of Municipios is starting out their first year with a budget of $ 3,000,000 Ps. The tree planting program in the Department of Cundinamarca is estimated to cost $ 2,000,000 Ps. annually. The management and reforestation of watersheds is an activity receiving increasing attention and support from departmental and municipal organizations, and from regional authorities.

F. Financial Considerations

The project is being phased out at end of FY'62.

G. Cooperating Country - USOM Coordination

The plans embodied in this E-1 and extended in the Project Work Plan have been jointly prepared by the USOM Chief of the Forest Resource Development Project and his staff and the following: Chief, Forest Service, Ministry of Agriculture; Director, Concesión de Salinas, Bank of the Republic, General Manager, City of Cali and Board of Directors, Piedras Blancas Forest Experiment Station.

It is understood that the financial contributions proposed under this project for the FY 1962 by the USOM and the Ministry of Agriculture are contingent upon the availability of U.S. and Colombian funds and such other factors as may arise.

G-1	FORM ICA 10-113 (9-61)	DATE PREPARED December 16, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	Terminating Activities	G-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	SUMMARY OF PROPOSED NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY (NOA)		

			ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS FY 61 – TC	ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS FY 61 – DLF SA/DS	Estimated Obligations FY 62	Proposed Obligations FY 63	Required Balance to Complete	Remarks:
DEVELOPMENT LOANS	Capital Project							
	Development Support							
	Total							
DEVELOPMENT GRANTS	PROJECT ACTIVITIES	Completed & Terminating	120		44			
		Continuing		9				
		New FY 62						
		New FY 63						
		Total	120	9	44			
	Commodity Assistance Activities							
	Technical Support							
	Total		120	9	44			
SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE	PROJECT ACTIVITIES	Completed & Terminating						
		Continuing						
		New FY 62						
		New FY 63						
		Total						
	Commodity Assistance Activities							
	Technical Support							
	Total							
FOOD FOR PEACE PL 480	Title I							
	Title II							
	Title III							
	Title IV							

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

G-3	FORM ICA 10-115 (9-61)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA Terminating Activity	G-3
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	DOLLAR PROGRAM BY COST COMPONENT EXCLUDING COMMODITY ASSISTANCE	

DOLLAR OBLIGATION BY COST COMPONENTS AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE BY FY AND FUNCTION	(A) MAJOR COST COMPONENTS (ALL FIGURES $1,000)							(B) NUMBER OF TECHNICIANS					(C) NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS		
	(1) Total Cost	(2) Direct Hire Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contribution to Cooperative Services	(1) Direct Hire (a) Positions Authorized	(1) Direct Hire (b) On Board End of Year	(2) Contract (a) Positions Programmed	(2) Contract (b) On Board End of Year	(3) Locals Direct Hire On Board End of Year	(1) Non-Contract (a) Programmed for U.S.	(1) Non-Contract (b) Programed for 3rd Country	(2) Contract Programmed
DLF															
TC Terminating	120	94	19	5		2		4	4				6	6	
TC Continuing															
SA/DS Terminating	9			9											
SA/DS Continuing															
ACTUAL YEAR FY 61 – TOTAL	129	94	19	14		2		4	4				6	6	
DLF															
DG Terminating	44	42				2		2	1						
DG Continuing															
DG New FY62															
DG Program Support															
SA Terminating															
SA Continuing															
SA New FY62															
SA Technical Support															
OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 62 – TOTAL	44	42				2		2	1						
DLF															
DG Terminating															
DG Continuing															
DG New FY62															
DG New FY63															
DG Technical Support															
SA Terminating															
SA Continuing															
SA New FY62															
SA New FY63															
SA Technical Support															
BUDGET YEAR FY 63 – TOTAL															

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

E-1	FORM ICA 10-109X (9-60)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	PROJECT NO. PROGRAM SUPPORT	E-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE TECHNICAL SUPPORT 514-Z-99 (514-99-000 ALL)		

1

PROJECT BEGINS FY 1955
ENDS FY 1970

	(A) Dollar Obligations ($1,000)								(B) L/C Commitments or Obligations					(C)	(D) Numbers of People				
	Function of Funds	(1) Total	(2) U.S. Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contributions to Cooperative Service	(1) U.S. Owned MSP	(2) PL 480 and Other	(3) MSP Counterpart	(4) Total U.S. Owned or Controlled L/C	(5) Cooperating Country	Other External Financing	(1) Technicians Authorized		(2) Participants		
															Non-Contract	Contract	Non-Contract U.S.	Non-Contract 3rd Country	Contract
A. All Prior Years	T.C.	142	62	8			73												
B. Net Deob.-Reob.																			
Current Funds																			
Total Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.	63	21				42								2				
C. Operational Year FY 1962	D.G.	175	65			40	70								4				
D. Budget Year FY 1963	D.G.	245	95			60	90								7				
E. All Subsequent Years	D.G.	1400																	
F. Total All Years	Other	1960																	

2

	FY Source of Funds	Function of Funds	(A) Total All Prior (1) Cumulative Expenditures 6/30/60	(2) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/60	(3) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/60	(B) Actual Year FY (1) Actual Obligations During FY	(2) Total Available for Sub-Oblig.	(3) Sub-Obligated in FY	(4) Un-Sub-Obligated 6/30/	(5) Total Available for Expenditure	(6) Actual Expenditure in FY	(7) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	(C) Operational Year FY (1) Estimated Obligations in FY	(2) Total Available For Expenditure	(3) Estimated Expenditures in FY	(4) Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/
Dollar Obligation and Expenditure	All Prior Years	T.C.	142		1	-1				-		-		-	-	-
	Actual Year FY 1961	T.C.				63				63	57	6		6	6	-
	Operational Year FY 1962	D.G.											175	175	165	10
	TOTAL	Other	142		1	62				63	57	6	175	181	171	10

Problems Addressed:

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS TO THIS PROJECT

A. General Description of the Project

The purpose of the technical support activity is to provide program funds for support, implementation and overall back-stopping of the U.S. program. This continued activity requires for FY 1962, funding in the amount of $175,000 and in FY 1963, $245,000, as compared to $63,000 in FY 1961. It includes, but is not limited to, such activities as: continuation of the participant training activity through which all participants are cleared and testing for language capability as well as evaluation; back-stopping and supporting the supply, procurement, and excess property functions; continuation of the program, administrative, general services and secretarial activities required and essential for technical and program support.

B. Specific Activity Targets or End Results of the Project

To provide management and administrative back-stopping to the overall program.

C. Progress Toward Achievement of Activity Trends

This project covers necessary operations on a continuing basis.

D. Nature of the U.S. Contribution

The U.S. contribution by AID/W is required to provide funds for the technical support activities in the amounts of:

(i) Staff Requirements, U.S. Technicians

	FY 1962	FY 1963
1 Assistant Executive Officer (FSR 4)	8,000	15,000
1 Training Officer (FSR 5)	10,000	12,000
1 Training Assistant (FSR 7)	7,000	10,000
1 Supply Advisor (FSR 4)	8,000	15,000
1 Deputy Program Officer (FSR 3)	18,000	18,000
1 Assistant Program Officer (Oper.) (FSR 3)	8,000	18,000
1 U.S. Secretary (FSS 12)	6,000	7,000
TOTAL	$ 65,000	$ 95,000

(ii) None

(iii) None

(iv) Supplies and Equipment Requirements

The USOM will initiate provision of residential furnishings with a projected 10 sets in 1962 and 15 sets in 1963. Requirements include local travel, transportation of things, communications services, supplies and equipment and miscellaneous expenses.

	FY 1962	FY 1963
Residential furniture as described in M.O. 551.1, not including air conditioners (at $3,000)	30,000	45,000
Office equipment	5,000	5,000
Repairs, maintenance, storage and moving of residential furnishings	5,000	7,000
One station wagon		3,000
TOTAL	$ 40,000	$ 60,000

(v) Description of Other Costs

Local Staff

The local staff consists of non-U.S. citizens employed by the USOM for essential technical support functions. The local salary rates amount to approximately one third of the rate that would have to be paid to U.S. citizen employees performing similar work. It is estimated that 25 employees will be required in FY 1962 and 32 in FY 1963.

FY 1962	FY 1963
$ 60,000	$ 80,000

Other general costs include operation of six motor vehicles on official business, repairs to motor vehicles and shares of miscellaneous support services.

	FY 1962	FY 1963
	$ 10,000	$ 10,000
Local currency to be purchased with U.S. dollars	$ 120,000	$ 160,000

E. Nature of Cooperating Country Contribution

Not applicable.

F. Contributions from other Sources and Relationship to Other Projects

Not applicable.

G-1	FORM ICA 10-113 (9-61)	DATE PREPARED December 16, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	Total Program	G-1
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	SUMMARY OF PROPOSED NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY (NOA)		

			ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS FY 61 – TC	ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS FY 61 – DLF SA/DS	Estimated Obligations FY 62	Proposed Obligations FY 63	Required Balance to Complete
DEVELOPMENT LOANS	Capital Project			20,000	10,200	A/	
	Development Support						
	Total			20,000	10,200	A/	
DEVELOPMENT GRANTS	PROJECT ACTIVITIES	Completed & Terminating	129		44		
		Continuing	1,967	1,006	6,651	8,958	38,110
		New FY 62			2,719	981	1,379
		New FY 63				277	
		Total	2,096	1,006	9,414	10,216	39,489
	Commodity Assistance Activities						
	Technical Support		63		175	245	1,400
	Total		2,159	1,006	9,589	10,461	40,889
SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE	PROJECT ACTIVITIES	Completed & Terminating					
		Continuing					
		New FY 62					
		New FY 63					
		Total					
	Commodity Assistance Activities						
	Technical Support						
	Total						
FOOD FOR PEACE PL 480	Title I				15,000	11,000	
	Title II				686	2,000	
	Title III			5,353	11,394	12,533	
	Title IV						

Remarks:

Development loans for FY-1962 at official rate of 6.70 pesos/dollar.

A/ No development loans proposed FY-1963 pending issuance and study of long-range development plan of Government.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

G-2	FORM ICA 10-114 (9-61)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	TOTAL PROGRAM	G-2
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	DOLLAR PROGRAM BY SECTOR		

ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS BY SECTOR All Dollar Figures $1,000		Total All Sectors	(A) Food & Agricul.	(B) Forest	(C) Fishing	(D) Mining Petroleum	(E) Power	(F) Transportation	(G) Communications	(H) House & Ur Fac.	(J) Manufacturing	(K) Serv. Ind.	(L) Fin. Institution	(M) Reg. Dev.	(N) Education	(P) Health	(Q) Gov-Management	(R) Ec. Pol. & Plan.	(S) Pub. Safety & Sec.	(T) Com. Development	(U) Labor Affairs	(Y) Gen'l Support	(Z) Tech. Support
1 ACTUAL YEAR	DLF	20000	8000							12000													
	SA/DS	1006	60							507						439							
	TC	2159	651	56				108		10	62				788	288	36		16		49	32	63
FY 61	Total	23165	8711	56				108		12517	62				788	727	36		16		49	32	63
Technicians	Direct Hire	52	25	3				2			1				13	6							2
	Contract	1													1								
No. of Partic.–Total		146	35					16			6				25	11	7		6		22	18	
Non-Contract		146	35					16			6				25	11	7		6		22	18	
	U.S.	119	16					16			2				23	10	6		6		22	18	
	3rd cntry	27	19								4				2	1	1						
Contract																							
2 OPERATIONAL YEAR	DLF	10200						5200					5000										
	DG	9589	3115	19				162		40	149				4879	662	98				100	190	175
	SA																						
FY 62	Total	19789	3115	19				5362		40	149		5000		4879	662	98				100	190	175
Technicians	Direct Hire	83	35	1				5		2	2				26	6	1				1		4
	Contract	34	13								4				9							8	
No. of Partic.–Total		224	82					12			7				33	11	18				36	25	
Non-Contract		219	82					12			7				28	11	18				36	25	
	U.S.	204	72					12			2				28	11	18				36	25	
	3rd cntry	15	10								5												
Contract		5													5								
3 BUDGET YEAR	DLF																						
	DG	10461	1686					127		40	180				7207	528	108				100	240	245
	SA																						
FY63	Total	10461	1686					127		40	180				7207	528	108				100	240	245
Technicians	Direct Hire	88	37					5		2	2				27	6	1				1		7
	Contract	29	13								4				4							8	
No. of Partic.–Total		180	48					7			14				30	10	18				28	25	
Non-Contract		180	48					7			14				30	10	18				28	25	
	U.S.	175	43					7			14				30	10	18				28	25	
	3rd cntry	5	5																				
Contract																							

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

G-3	FORM ICA 10-115 (9-61)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA - TOTAL PROGRAM	G-3
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	DOLLAR PROGRAM BY COST COMPONENT EXCLUDING COMMODITY ASSISTANCE	

DOLLAR OBLIGATION BY COST COMPONENTS AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE BY FY AND FUNCTION	(A) MAJOR COST COMPONENTS (ALL FIGURES $1,000)							(B) NUMBER OF TECHNICIANS					(C) NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS		
	(1) Total Cost	(2) Direct Hire Technicians	(3) Non-Contract Participants	(4) Contract Services	(5) Commodities	(6) Other Costs	(7) Contribution to Cooperative Services	(1) Direct Hire (a) Positions Authorized	(1) Direct Hire (b) On Board End of Year	(2) Contract (a) Positions Programmed	(2) Contract (b) On Board End of Year	(3) Locals Direct Hire On Board End of Year	(1) Non-Contract (a) Programmed for U.S.	(1) Non-Contract (b) Programed for 3rd Country	(2) Contract Programmed
DLF	20,000	-				20,000									
TC Terminating	120	94	19	5		2		4	4				6	6	
TC Continuing	2,039	903	400	198		113	425	46	46	1	1	20	113	21	
SA/DS Terminating	9			9											
SA/DS Continuing	997	40		500	452	5		2	2						
ACTUAL YEAR FY 61 – TOTAL	23,165	1,037	419	712	452	20,120	425	52	52	1	1	20	119	27	
DLF	10,200					10,200									
DG Terminating	44	42				2		2	1						
DG Continuing	6,651	1,202	630	3,643	645	107	424	76	76	16	16	7	184	12	
DG New FY62	2,719		60	950	1,144	565				18	8	-	20	3	5
DG Program Support	175	65			40	70		4	4			25			
SA Terminating															
SA Continuing															
SA New FY62															
SA Technical Support															
OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 62 – TOTAL	19,789	1,304	690	4,593	1,829	10,944	424	82	81	34	24	32	204	15	5
DLF															
DG Terminating															
DG Continuing	8,958	1,399	603	5,805	605	121	425	80	80	16	16	7	183	5	
DG New FY62	981		30	685	166	100				13	13				
DG New FY63	277			277											
DG Technical Support	245	95			60	90		7	7			32			
SA Terminating															
SA Continuing															
SA New FY62															
SA New FY63															
SA Technical Support															
BUDGET YEAR FY 63 – TOTAL	10,461	1,494	633	6,767	831	311	425	87	87	29	29	39	183	5	

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

G-4	FORM ICA 10-116 (9-61)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	TOTAL PROGRAM	G-4
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	LOCAL CURRENCY PROGRAM BY SECTOR		

DEFINITIONS:
OBLIGATIONS or COMMITMENTS
1. U.S. owned local currency – Obligation is considered to take place in same manner as for dollar funds.
2. Counterpart – Commitment is considered to take place when a firm agreement is made between the U.S. and the host country to provide specified amounts for specific purposes or projects. Since such agreement takes place at different stages in different countries, varying from instances in which the obligation or commitment and the authorization to release from the special account are identical to instances in which the firm agreement precedes such authorization, indicate the point in the programming process which precludes reprogramming without amendment of an intergovernmental agreement.

OBLIGATIONS OR COMMITMENTS BY FISCAL YEAR (All Figures $1,000 Equivalent)		(A) FY 61 (1) MSP Source (a) U.S. Owned	(A) FY 61 (1) MSP Source (b) Counterpart	(A) FY 61 (2) Title I PL 480 & Other	(B) FY 62 (1) MSP Source (a) U.S. Owned	(B) FY 62 (1) MSP Source (b) Counterpart	(B) FY 62 (2) Title I PL 480 & Other	(C) FY 63 (1) MSP Source (a) U.S. Owned	(C) FY 63 (1) MSP Source (b) Counterpart	(C) FY 63 (2) Title I PL 480 & Other
1 MILITARY PURPOSES	A. Projects									
	B. Budget Support									
	C. Military Procurement									
	Total									
2 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PURPOSES	A. Food & Agriculture			2,853			4,820			3,478
	B. Forest						180			
	C. Fishing									
	D. Mining/Petroleum									
	E. Power									
	F. Transportation									2,100
	G. Communications									
	H. Hous. & Urb. Fac.									
	J. Manufacturing			2,850			1,700			1,800
	K. Service Industry									
	L. Finance Institution									
	M. Regional Develop.									
	N. Education									
	P. Health Sector									
	Q. Gov. Management									
	R. Eco. Pol. & Plan.									
	S. Pub. Safety & Sec.									
	T. Community Develop.									
	U. Labor Affairs									
	Total			5,703			6,700			7,378
Budget Support										
Procurement for Third Countries										
TOTAL ALL PURPOSES				5,703			6,700			7,378

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

G-5	FORM ICA 10-117 (9-61)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	TOTAL PROGRAM	G-5
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	DOLLAR PIPELINE		

OBLIGATION AND EXPENDITURE BY FISCAL YEAR (ALL FIGURES $1,000)		TOTAL ALL YEARS PRIOR FY	ACTUAL YEAR FY 61				OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 62				BUDGET YEAR FY 63			
		Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/60	Actual Obligations During FY 61	Total Available for Expenditure	Actual Expenditure in FY 61	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/61	Estimated Obligations in FY 62	Total Available for Expenditure	Estimated Expenditures in FY 62	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/62	Proposed Obligations in FY 63	Total Available for Expenditure	Estimated Expenditures in FY 63	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/63
1 ALL PRIOR YEAR FUNDS	DLF													
	TC	1646	-158	1488	968	520		520	426	94		94	94	
	SA/DS	250		250	130	120		120	120	--				
	Total	1896	-158	1738	1098	640		640	546	94		94	94	
2 FY 61 FUNDS	DLF		20000	20000		20000		20000	8000	12000		12000	8000	4000
	TC		2159	2159	1097	1062		1062	835	227		227	127	100
	SA/DS		1006	1006	555	451		442	422	20		20	20	
	Total		23165	23165	1652	21513		21504	9257	12247		12247	8147	4100
3 FY 62 FUNDS	DLF						10200	10200	2000	8200		8200	5200	3000
	DG						9589	9589	3304	6285		6285	5285	1000
	SA													
	Total						19789	19789	5304	14485		14485	10485	4000
4 FY 63 FUNDS	DLF													
	DG										10461	10461	5461	5000
	SA													
	Total										10461	10461	5461	5000
5 TOTAL FUNDS ALL YEARS	DLF		20000	20000		20000	10200	30200	10000	20200		20200	13200	7000
	TC & DG	1646	2001	3647	2065	1582	9589	11171	4565	6606	10461	17067	10967	6100
	SA/DS & SA	250	1006	1256	685	571	-	562	542	20		20	20	
	Total	1896	23007	24903	2750	22153	19789	41933	15107	26826	10461	37287	24187	13100

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

G-6	FORM ICA 10-118 (6-59)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	ICA ADMINISTERED PROGRAM	G-6
				COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM	LOCAL CURRENCY PIPELINE		

DEFINITIONS:

GENERATED – Generated is defined to mean the amount of local currency that has accrued or will accrue as a result of dollar obligations. Deductions should be made for MSP currencies not available for MSP use as indicated in Table G-1.

OBLIGATED OR COMMITTED

1. U.S. owned local currency – Obligation is considered to take place in same manner as for dollar funds.
2. Counterpart – Commitment is considered to take place when a firm agreement is made between the U.S. and the host country to provide specified amounts for specific purposes or projects. Since such agreement takes place at different stages in different countries, varying from instances in which the obligation or commitment and the authorization to release from the special account are identical, to instances in which the firm agreement precedes such authorization, indicate the point in the programming process which precludes reprogramming without amendment of an intergovernmental agreement (describe below the type of document used for such agreement).

EXPENDITURE

1. U.S. owned currency – Expenditure of U.S. owned local currency is considered to take place at the time funds are withdrawn from the U.S. account.
2. Counterpart – Expenditure of counterpart is considered to take place at the time funds are withdrawn from the special account.

(ALL FIGURES $1,000 EQUIVALENT)			(A) FY (1) Status 7/1/60	(A) FY (2) Net Change	(A) FY (3) Status 6/30/61	(B) FY (1) Net Change	(B) FY (2) Status 6/30/62	(C) FY (1) Net Change	(C) FY (2) Status 6/30/63
1 MSP LOCAL CURRENCIES	A. U.S. Owned	1. Generated							
		2. Deposited							
		3. Obligated							
		4. Expended							
	Exchange Rate $1=	5. Undeposited Generation							
		6. Unobligated Deposits							
		7. Unexpended Deposits							
	B. Counterpart	1. Generated							
		2. Deposited							
		3. Committed							
		4. Expended							
	Exchange Rate $1=	5. Undeposited Generation							
		6. Uncommitted Deposits							
		7. Unexpended Deposits							
2 PL 480 TITLE 1 LOCAL CURRENCY FOR MSP PURPOSES		A. Generated	41,180	-	41,180	750	41,930	6,750	48,680
		B. Deposited	18,261	3,161	21,422	6,700	28,122	7,600	35,722
		C. Obligated	15,719	5,703	21,422	6,700	28,122	7,378	35,500
		D. Expended	15,719	5,703	21,422	6,700	28,122	7,378	35,500
		E. Undeposited Generation	22,919	- 3,161	19,758	- 5,950	13,808	850	12,958
	Exchange Rate $1= variable	F. Unobligated Deposits	2,542	- 2,542	-	-	-	222	222
		G. Unexpended Deposits	2,542	- 2,542	-	-	-	222	222
3 OTHER LOCAL CURRENCY FOR MSP PURPOSES		A. Generated							
		B. Deposited							
		C. Committed							
		D. Expended							
		E. Undeposited Generation							
		F. Uncommitted Deposits							
	Exchange Rate $1=	G. Unexpended Deposits							

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

F	FORM ICA 10-112 (9-61)	DATE PREPARED December 15/61	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	TOTAL PROGRAM	F

COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM

COMPOSITION OF COMMODITY ASSISTANCE

BY ANNUAL AGREEMENT OR OBLIGATION (All Figures $1,000)			(1) TOTAL IMPORTS INCLUDING U.S. ASSISTANCE ACTUAL YR.	(2) ACTUAL YEAR FY 61	(3) OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 62	(4) BUDGET FY 63
1 SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES	A. PL 480 and 402 (Where a multi-year sale is involved, show annual increment and not total sale)	Wheat	11,923	3,168	8,200	5,000
		Dry Milk	188	---	65	550
		Corn	2,514	---	2,400	550
		Edible Oils	9,953	3,493	1,800	1,800
		Tobacco	1,225	579	500	1,000
		Flour	14,158	488	750	---
		Sorghum	831	---	750	---
		Cotton	12,181	---	---	---
		All Other				
		TOTAL PL 480 Sec 402	52,973	7,728	14,465	8,900
2 ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	A. Food	All Other				
		TOTAL				
	B. Feed and Fertilizer	All Other				
		TOTAL				
	C. Fuel	All Other				
		TOTAL				

(All Figures $1,000)			(1) TOTAL IMPORTS INCLUDING U.S. ASSISTANCE ACTUAL YR.	(2) ACTUAL YEAR FY 61	(3) OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 62	(4) BUDGET FY 63
2 Cont. ALL OTHER COMMODITIES (CONTINUED)	D. Raw Materials and Semi-Finished Products	All Other				
		TOTAL				
	E. Machinery and Vehicles	All Other				
		TOTAL				
	F. Miscellaneous and Unclassified	All Other				
		TOTAL				
		TOTAL				
3 CASH TRANSACTIONS & OTHER						
TOTAL Excluding PL 480 but including 402		Obligations				
		Development Grants				
		Supporting Assistance				

 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

Source: FAS

G-7	FORM ICA 10-119 (9-61)	DATE PREPARED December 15, 1961	[X] ORIGINAL [ ] REVISION NO.	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	COOPERATING COUNTRY COLOMBIA	TOTAL PROGRAM	G-7

COUNTRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM

FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAM AND DOLLAR PROGRAM
GENERATION OF L/C

1 TITLE I ($1,000) SALES AGREEMENTS BY FY OF SIGNATURE	(1) TOTAL SALES CONTEMPLATED BY AGREEMENT	(2) RES. FOR U.S. USE SEC. 104 (a,b,f,h, i,j etc.)	MSP COUNTRY USES: Military Sec. 104(c) (3) Admin. by DOD	(4) Admin. by AID	(5) Triangular Trade Sec. 104(d)	Sec. 104(e) (6) Grants	(7) Cooley Loans	(8) Loans Sec. 104(g)	Total Admin. by MSP Agencies	(10) Title II Sec. 201 and 202 (In CCC Prices)	(11) Title III (In CCC Prices)	(12) Title IV
A. Cumulative through Actual Year FY 61	71,180	18,360	80				11,270 A/	41,180	41,180	0	26,558	0
B. Operational Year, FY 62	15,000	3,750					3,750	7,500	11,250	686	11,394	0
C. Budget Year, FY 63	11,000	2,750					2,750	5,500	8,250	2,000	12,533	0
TOTAL	97,180	24,860	80				17,770	54,180	60,680	2,686	50,485	0

SALES UNDER SALES AGREEMENTS BY FISCAL YEAR OF SIGNATURE

2 COMMODITY	Cumulative through Actual Year FY 61 (13) Unit & Quantity Tons	(14) Value	Operational Year FY 62 (15) Unit & Quantity Tons	(16) Value	Budget Year FY 63 (17) Unit & Quantity Tons	(18) Value
Wheat and Wheat Products	508,250	37,885	96,000	9,285	80,000	7,000
Cotton	17,757	13,400	-	-	-	-
Corn	-	-	40,000	2,500	11,000	650
Edible Oils	28,250	10,240	6,000	1,800	6,800	1,900
Sorghum	-	-	15,000	850	-	-
Dairy Products	1,000	980	180	65	170	450
Tobacco	1,000	1,600	250	500	500	1,000
Ocean Transportation B/		7,080		B/		B/
TOTAL		71,180		15,000		11,000

A/ Cooley loans not administered by MSP.
B/ Ocean Transportation costs included in estimates for FY62 and FY63.

L/C GENERATION from DOLLAR PROGRAM

($1,000 or equivalent)				TOTAL Through FY 61	FY 62	FY 63
Total Dollar Program Obligation						
GENERATION OF L/C FOR MSP USES	A. U.S. Owned L/C Generation for MSP Uses	Potential Generation				
		Loss:	Triangular currencies not available for internal use			
			Waivers			
		TOTAL				
	B. Counterpart	Potential Generation				
		Loss:	L/C for US uses			
			Waiver of Counterpart Deposit			
			Other (Loan, etc)			
		Add:	Excess of sales Proceeds Over Commensurate Value counterpart loan Rpymt.			
			Other (footnote)			
		TOTAL				
TOTAL GENERATION						

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS TO THIS TABLE

Section IV - Special Topics

A. Program Concentration

The philosophy of program concentration being followed by the Embassy/USOM has been developed from basic concepts defined in the Bluebook and other documents. The basic theme of this philosophy is to attain what is determined to be an appropriate rate of economic and social development. A judgment as to what constitutes an appropriate or satisfactory rate of economic and social development may be determined as fulfillment of United States objectives (see Section II above for statement of U.S. objectives). From basic U.S. objectives, five goals which are believed essential to achievement of the objectives have been defined. The full scope of all activities required to fulfill each of the goals is not known at this time. By "full scope of all activities" is meant total Colombian public and private investment requirements; total United States and other foreign public and private, loan and grant investment requirements; total international agency loan and grant investment requirements; and total U.S., other foreign, private foundations and international organization support in the general area of technical assistance.

It is only by formulating a comprehensive plan of activities that the appropriateness of concentration in a limited number of sectors can be determined. Limiting the number of sectors should not in itself be considered a goal, and final determination of the adequacy of any number of sectors will be whether or not their total effect is to achieve United States objectives.

Efforts to concentrate on a limited number of goals in the U.S. aid program in Colombia has resulted in the phase-out or termination of seven project activities, and in expanding the scope and changing direction of a number of continuing projects. New emphasis is on development of a national program of education and on basic surveys in agriculture and education. The trend in training is toward development of institutional arrangements with a shift from the past heavy concentration on training in U.S. universities to the promotion of local training. The full extent of changes are only beginning, and further concentration and redirection can be expected as refinements are incorporated in the program.

B. The Mission Organization and Staffing

In reviewing FY 1962 AID recommendations as well as the development of the FY 1963 program, the requirements for Administrative and Program funded personnel were carefully considered from the point of view of providing, with a minimum number of full-time staff employees, a level of personnel to adequately administer a program of the magnitude recommended. Special attention has been given to assuring adequate staff for control and audit of expanded programs of development, loan and grant, as well as the proper management required for increased numbers of U.S. personnel. In respect to program, personnel increases have been recommended in those sectors such as education, agriculture and public administration, in relation to the priority goals of the country program. When possible, reductions will be made in other areas and in fields of housing and transportation when IDB assumes responsibility for most funding activities. Guidance has been requested of AID/W as to the possibility of IDB assuming responsibility for personnel in such fields.

Short-term personnel, utilizing Mission contract authority and TDY from other missions, have been included to the maximum extent possible. Likewise, in several instances (such as, the Business Manager position of the Health Servicio) where local personnel have been trained to a point where a U.S. technician is no longer required, U.S. positions have been eliminated.

C. Multi-Year Commitments

It has been suggested that the Basic Resources Survey and Primary Education Project be supported as multi-year advance commitments. See Section II E above for narrative.

D. Planning Assistance

Government programs of reform and planning are in long-term perspective. Until the General Development Plan has been published and studied, a full assessment of assistance needed in this area cannot be defined. Approval of the public administration advisor position would provide the technical backstopping needed for a final determination of planning requirements.

E. **Induced Self-Help**

Perhaps the most outstanding demonstration of self-help advance which can be attributed directly to ICA/DLF/AID efforts is in connection with the four-year Primary Education project. The project calls for construction of primary schools, training and improvement of teaching standards and teaching methods. It was developed by Colombian educators, and funds have been budgeted in the national budget for its implementation.

Efforts of ICA/DLF/AID may have had some degree of influence in the enunciation of a national housing program, and in final November 1961 approval by the Colombian Congress of the Agrarian Reform law. In addition, statements by President Lleras Camargo and other responsible Colombian officials indicate that the government has the will and the intention to pursue with good faith the self-help mandate connected with Alliance for Progress.

F. Land Reform

The Colombian Congress approved land reform legislation in December 1961. AID's role in this important area has been to provide technical and advisorial assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture, the Caja Agraria and other Colombian entities in the formation and development of a land settlement and parcellization plan in anticipation of ratification of the legislation. A Land Settlemtn project initiated late in FY 1961 provides for six agricultural technicians who are specialists in such fields as cadastral survey, soils, forestry. It is felt that the interest shown by the USOM has had a positive effect on final passage of the legislation.

G. Legislatively Emphasized Items

Housing - In addition to a U.S. $500,000 special assistance grant in 1961, a $12 million loan was made available through the DLF for low cost self-help housing. The Government of Colombia is currently engaged in a large scale effort to provide housing opportunities in critical areas. This DLF loan was requested as a supplement to extensive building activities currently being supported by the Government through the National Housing Institute, as a part of the Alliance for Progress program. Cooperatives and Credit Unions - USOM Agricultural Division is in the process of expanding the scope of the Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Project. the primary purposes of activities which are being undertaken by this project are to strengthen by means of technical assistance the cooperative movement in this country, and promote the availability of rural credit for farmers. USOM/Colombia also participated actively through its agricultural division in the Inter-American Agricultural Credit Seminar which was held in Bogotá from December through 9, 1961. The conference was attended by delegates of thirteen Latin American countries and its purpose was to discuss and exchange ideas on the improvement of policies in the development and execution of agricultural credit programs. All Risk Guarantees - The official policy of the Government of Colombia is to promote foreign private investment. To this end the investment guarantee agreement providing a guarantee against the risk of non-convertibility was signed in 1960. While it has not yet been ratified by the Congress, it is currently under consideration. Also being considered are war risk and convertibility clauses. Investment Surveys - The final report of a feasibility study undertaken by Barrington Associates has just been completed. It provides suggestions pertinent to the direction of industrial development in Colombia and is being studied by Colombian officials. A meat packing survey by Booz, Allen and Hamilton has also been recently completed. Its purpose was to provide the technical data needed for exploitation of investment opportunities. It too is being studied.

Atoms for Peace - Four participants from different Colombian Institutes are currently studying under the Atoms for Peace Program.

H. U.S. Private Participation

There has been a fairly wide variety of U.S. private participation in various activities. A number of U.S. subsidiaries in Colombia are active members of INCOLDA, the Colombian management institute. A U.S. private businessman is an active member of the Board of Directors of the School of Business Administration and Finance in Medellín. U.S. engineering firms assisted the USOM in selection of participants in certain specialized areas. Caritas and CARE are engaged in distribution of food and related voluntary agency activities. The Kellogg Foundation has assisted the faculty of forestry in Tolima. It has also completed a study in connection with higher education in the field of agriculture in Colombia. The Whirlpool Corporation is actively considering a program of direct support to the establishment of a technical training institute, to be located in Medellín. The Rockefeller Foundation has sizeable research activities going in the agricultural sciences. The Rockefeller and the Kellogg Foundations have been financing equipment costs and a sizeable scholarship grant program in the broader field of higher education. In addition, an AFL and CIO representative has been conducting training courses for Colombian organized labor.

I. Research Projects

Under Section II F, Collateral Actions, is discussed the need for a research activity which might be undertaken by AID/W for the purpose of providing general guidance to the field in education. Important questions of policy, which should be provided by AID/W, are left to individual USOM's for determination. The wide differences of opinion which exist between educators and among program officers inevitably lead to a wide variety of responses to strikingly similar educational situations. In particular, reference is made to literacy programs in which the emphasis is placed on teaching how to read and write in primary grades. What relationship does a rate of literacy have relative to the level of economic development? What should be accorded the highest priority, upgrading the quality of the education product, or increasing the number of people who can read and write? Does a literacy program ensure the adoption of democratic principles? These and other questions might be answered by a research study undertaken by AID/W to provide general guidance.

Other research activities which would also be useful for general guidance purposes are in fields of housing, labor, and police training and administration. It is recognized that many questions which arise in relation to these programs must be answered on the basis of local conditions and situations. On the other hand, there are the more general and sometimes basic questions of policy and philosophy that enter into the picture in which the enunciation of basic principles would provide the background for a more generally consistent, and perhaps more rational approach.

J. Significant Accomplishments

The limited time available for putting together various components of this new Country Program Book did not permit development of outstanding examples of dramatic success stories which would be useful to AID for congressional and general public relations purposes. There are several possibilities for developing such stories in connection with agricultural projects supported by the USOM and at least one available in health (community self-help projects which involve health center construction) which might be suitable. In consideration that the promotion of success stories involves a considerable amount of effort and expense, the USOM would appreciate additional AID/W guidance. What fields are of particular interest to AID/W, and how many examples of success stories should be developed at this time?

K. Increased Free World Participation

It is anticipated that when the Colombian long-range General Development Plan becomes operation, opportunities for investments or loans, or for technical assistance from other Free World Sources will be recommended.

L. Denial of Aid on Basis of Criteria

USOM/Colombia has, for the past two years, followed in the first instance, a strict criteria that no project proposals of any nature, whether submitted by a government agency or private persons would be considered by USOM unless approved by the National Planning Commission. This procedure has had the distinct advantage, first of ensuring that all project proposals would be related to the development planning as seen by the National Planning Commission, and secondly, has placed the Colombian Government as the screening organization for a large variety of requests for training, U.S. technical personnel, excess property, books and publications, etc. Thus, the major denials of assistance have actually been made by the Colombian National Planning Commission. USOM has, however, turned down some proposals approved by the National Planning Commission either because the proposal was not related to the goals as expressed in this document and was a fragmented activity in relation to the total program, funds were not available, or our procedures would not have permitted us to have responded to the timing of the request, such as the three months' lead time for obtaining security clearances on participants' time required for processing U.S. consultants or technical personnel.

M. Impact of Peace Corps and Food for Peace

It is believed that one of the greatest contributions that the Peace Corps has made in Colombia is helping strengthen the Colombian Government activities in Community Development and helping speed up the Community Action program. With the arrival of Peace Corps Volunteers, the Colombian Government commenced extensive planning for the training, placement and future use of the volunteers involving all facets of Community Development. It quickened the formation of an adequate organization of the Division of Community Action of the Ministry of the Government and along with it Community Development Plans. Also, the presence of the Peace Corps volunteers has been an important publicity factors among Colombians, and has had the result of direct offers of assistance in Community Development by U.S. Companies in Colombia.

It is envisioned that, as the Volunteers gain experience and knowledge of the language and customs, they will make a further contribution to development goals and to the Alliance for Progress. Up to now, the U.S. Ambassador has received many requests from all types of organizations; government, private and volunteer, for the services of Peace Corps Volunteers. President Lleras' request that the present number be doubled has been granted.

As for the Food for Peace, Colombia has been one of the more enthusiastic participants in this and prior related programs. Ever since passage of P.L. 480 in 1954, Title I and Title II programs have been operating in the country. Title I sales are at a record level in FY 1962 in total and also for wheat and feed grains. Over half of all the bread consumed in Colombia comes from U.S. wheat either under Title I or the required usual-marked dollar purchases.

The Voluntary Agencies administering the distribution of the U.S. food abundance under the Title III program in Colombia are the Catholic Relief Services (Caritas) and Care. Care operates primarily through public schools, and Caritas through the neighborhood churches for family and institutional feedings. The importance of these programs can be judged by an estimate that one in every ten persons in Colombia is securing food through this program.

The Colombian Minister of Education has taken a personal interest in the expansion of the school lunch program and such an expansion along with the new school building program is of high priority. There are

approximately 1,700,000 children in public schools, and about one-halhalf of these participate in the lunch program. The Colombian Government hopes that means can be found to finance a school feeding program of twice its present size so as to include all school children. It is anticipated that eventually the Minister of Education will replace the Title III program with a Title II program (Government to Government), and assume the Voluntary Agencies' functions. The target date for use of Colombian grown products to be used in the school lunches is placed at ten years.

Colombia has not made use of the Title II public-work program in which partial payment may be made in U.S.-donated food. Although several possibilities are under active discussion; such as, food for partial payment of salaries for settlers in colonization areas, for sale to help construct schools, for wages for unemployed in the Buenaventura area, or for salaries in connection with Cauca Valley Corporation projects.